

From 1973 to 1976

U.S. Alleges \$1.2 Billion In Oil-Firm Overcharges

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — Nine major oil companies today were accused by the Department of Energy of overcharging customers by nearly \$1.2 billion, through violations of complex regulations, from 1973-1976.

The allegations are contained in another series of administrative actions filed by DOE's Office of Special Counsel, which has until the end of this year to complete audits of the 15 largest oil companies and

their compliances with the set of pricing and allocation rules put into effect after the 1973 oil crisis.

Today's filings, called notices of probable violation, bring the total allegations of overcharges by the companies to more than \$6.4 billion. Several billion dollars in additional overcharges are expected to be alleged by the department by year's end, but only about \$300 million of the total has been agreed to by the industry as being overcharges; the remainder is being fought over in various appeals.

In today's action, DOE accused the following companies of passing along certain "nonproduct costs" to consumers through price increases that should not have been passed on:

Mobil Corp., \$274 million; Shell Oil Co., \$211 million; Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), \$179 million; Sun Co., \$130 million; Chevron USA, \$117 million; Gulf Oil Corp., \$80 million; Amoco Hess Corp., \$88 million; Atlantic Richfield Co., \$58 million; and Conoco Inc., \$46 million.

As in past instances, the companies denied the overcharges. They contend their pricing strategies were based on legitimate interpretations of the regulations. DOE is careful to point out that it is alleging no deliberate overcharging, saying instead that the overcharges were merely the result of disagreement over interpretation.

In the particular cases cited today, the companies were accused, for example, of passing on — through price increases to consumers — the costs of building certain pollution-control equipment. Under federal rules, the cost of the installation of such equipment as retail stations' vapor-control systems (beyond what was needed to meet federal pollution-control standards) cannot be thus passed on to consumers.

There are also allegations of double-billing — i.e., attempting to pass on legitimate costs more than once.

Spokesmen

A Mobil spokesman said: "We do know that we are in full compliance with the Energy Department's regulations and we are confident that we will be fully vindicated — either through Energy Department administrative review procedures or, if necessary, in the courts."

A Sun Oil spokesman said: "We believe our interpretation is proper and we're willing to defend it, including going to court." Other companies similarly contend that their interpretations of the regulations will be upheld.

A Chevron spokesman called the DOE contentions "unfounded and unsupported," adding that "even if some of the claims do turn out to be supportable, this wouldn't necessarily mean that U.S. customers have been overcharged for petroleum products."

DOE previously has sought remedies for alleged overcharges in different ways. In some cases, it has negotiated future price discounts as compensation. In other instances it has asked for direct payments to the U.S. Treasury when actual consumers affected by the overcharges were no longer identifiable.

Emirates Place 53 on Blacklist

ABU DHABI, Nov. 6 (Reuters) — The United Arab Emirates' minister of economy and trade has ordered the boycott of 53 foreign firms for dealings with Israel, the official Emirates news agency said today.

The order included firms from Japan, Hong Kong, Zambia, Denmark, Sri Lanka, France, Britain, Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Singapore, West Germany, India, the United States, Switzerland and Iran. The agency did not name the blacklisted firms.

Another ministerial order lifted a ban imposed on 28 other firms after they complied with boycott regulations, the agency said. These included firms from France, Cyprus, Britain, Greece, Italy, the United States, Spain, Canada, Romania, Hong Kong, and Yugoslavia.



Civilians in La Paz Monday carry a victim of the street violence that has followed the coup in Bolivia led by Col. Alberto Natusch Busch. Troops have been posted at 20-yard intervals throughout the center of the city to quell demonstrations.

Clashes Leave at Least 50 Dead

Tanks, Troops Move Into La Paz as Strike Spreads

From Agency Dispatches

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 6 — The army moved tanks and troops into La Paz today, but defiant labor unions expanded a general strike that has paralyzed Bolivia since Col. Alberto Natusch Busch overthrew the elected civilian government last week.

The show of force in La Paz followed yesterday's bloody anti-government violence in which tanks

and fighter planes machine-gunned civilian demonstrators, killing at least 50 and injuring several hundred.

But a strike by the million-member Bolivian national labor federation frustrated the military ruler's efforts to restore peace. The protest against the military takeover spread today as other labor groups joined in.

Bank workers shut down finan-

cial institutions, tin miners staged a 48-hour work stoppage and the La Paz Journalist Federation declared an indefinite strike to protest the censorship imposed by Col. Natusch to clamp down on opposition to his coup.

In Washington, the U.S. government, opposed to Bolivia's military regime, today was withholding diplomatic recognition.

"We have not answered" the offi-

cial Bolivian request for recognition, said State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter. Asked what the United States is waiting for, he replied: "Clarity." He did not elaborate.

In Bolivia, union and political sources said the military is rounding up labor leaders and officers suspected of opposition to the coup. Hundreds of names are on the list, the sources said.

Censorship prevented United Press International and Agence France-Presse from filing stories over public telefax lines. Censors also cut the Associated Press leased line.

Col. Natusch met the leaders of the Bolivian congress in his office last night and reportedly offered to appoint a civilian Cabinet if the lawmakers agreed to approve his regime.

The congress did convene yesterday but legislative sources said a majority of its members rejected the offer and stuck by their demand that Col. Natusch step down.

Although thousands of persons milled through central La Paz yesterday, there was no repetition of yesterday's bloody confrontation.

The fighting erupted in central La Paz and spread to several suburbs when workers refused to obey Col. Natusch's back-to-work order and joined student groups marching through the streets to shout anti-government slogans.

Armored cars firing heavy machine guns moved on barricades set up by roving bands, who dug up cobblestones to hurl at troops.

Residents reported pitched battles in the city's working-class suburbs, where they said the army used heavy machine guns and T-33 jets against bands of unarmed or lightly armed protesters.

Delegations from both houses of congress, in their meeting with Col. Natusch last night, asked him to give up the presidency be assumed Thursday by overthrowing the civilian government of Walter Guevara Arze.

But other sources close to the Quenados presidential palace said Col. Natusch met with his officers and decided to consolidate their power "no matter how much repression is necessary."

Col. Natusch also took a hard line in a television and radio speech yesterday in which he said he "would not take a step back" and would not abandon the presidency "to a void created by the subversives."

\$200 Million for Cambodia Pledged by 51 UN Members

(Continued from Page 1)

Sary gang's" Leng Sary was Pol Pot's foreign minister. Since trucks from Thailand would pass through contested territory, Phnom Penh fears this would either lend legitimacy to Pol Pot or provide aid only to people under his control.

UN aides estimate that 10,000 tons of aid have reached Cambodia, mostly by barge. Since the aid effort aims at supplying 165,000 tons in six months, the shipments are behind schedule.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet suggested that planes drop food and medicine wherever they are needed. That is considered unworkable because Cambodia's airspace is unsafe and because so many Cambodians are too weak to lift bundles.

UNHCR Warning
From Agency Dispatches
GENEVA, Nov. 6 — More than 50,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand will starve unless they immediately get food and shelter from international relief agencies, the office of the UN high commissioner for refugees said today. Dale de Haan said another 100,000 Cambodians are expected to cross soon

And Conceal Assassination

Seoul Says Kim Planned To Control Government

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Nov. 6 — The accused killer of President Park Chung Hee planned to keep the assassination secret for at least three days, during which he planned to establish control over the government, the country's martial law command said today in an official report.

South Korean military leaders lured the alleged assassin, KCIA chief Kim Jae Kyu, into a trap that led to his arrest as soon as they learned he had shot the president, the report added.

Saying Mr. Kim had been considering assassinating the president since June, the report said he had planned to establish a revolutionary command to seize control of the government because he "had the illusion he was best suited for president."

The report concluded that there had been no involvement on the part of any external power and exonerated all military officials of blame. It said that two top leaders acted quickly to disarm and arrest the accused killer once his role was known.

It was four hours after the shooting, according to the report, before the military learned that Mr. Kim had shot Mr. Park in a KCIA dining room. The military then tricked him into entering an automobile at the Defense Ministry and had him disarmed and arrested, the report says.

The latest and perhaps final report on the Oct. 26 assassination provides a version of events that exonerates army Chief of Staff Gen. Chung Mong Hwa, despite suspicion of his complicity in the plot.

The report was issued by a joint investigative team under Maj. Gen. Chon Ton Huan, head of the Army Security Command. The unit is under the jurisdiction of the martial law command headed by Gen. Chung.

It said seven people would be given an open trial by a military court. They are Kim Jae Kyu, President Park's chief secretary, Kim Kae Won, accused of being a collaborator, and five KCIA officers who allegedly gunned down Mr. Park's bodyguards after the president was slain.

The report said Kim Jae Kyu plotted to kill Mr. Park because he feared he would be removed as KCIA director. The alleged assassin got his chance when Mr. Park insisted on dining with him Oct. 26 at the KCIA compound near the presidential mansion.

In the dining room, Kim Jae Kyu shot Mr. Park and his chief bodyguard, Cha Chi Chul, the report said.

The report gives the following version of subsequent events:

Kim Jae Kyu had arranged to have Gen. Chung at a nearby restaurant, and raced to contact him



Maj. Gen. Chon Ton Huan

immediately after the killing. He drove through downtown Seoul toward another KCIA office without Kim Jae Kyu's telling the general what had happened.

He said only that it was something out of the ordinary and that secrecy had to be maintained; Gen. Chung, supposing some military operation would be necessary, decided they should go to an army headquarters bunker. Cabinet ministers were summoned and Mr. Kim was asked to explain what happened. He told them he did not know details, but was sure the president was dead.

In the meantime, Kim Kae Won, the president's chief secretary, had been summoned. He had been in the dining room and was the member of the president's entourage to survive.

Kim Kae Won — who was apparently prepared to go along with the coup — realized that the plan was not succeeding and confessed Gen. Chung and Defense Minister No Jae Hyeon. He told them for the first time — at 11:30 p.m., about four hours after the assassination — that Kim Jae Kyu had shot the president.

At that point, Kim Jae Kyu was the defense minister's office. A fax message was given to him saying Gen. Chung wanted to see him. He went into the car outside, he was armed and arrested by military police. His 38-caliber revolver contained one bullet, the report said, and it added one new detail to previous official accounts — that in a ditch to four men in the ditch from the night of the shooting were also two women. But it did not say what happened to them.

Disillusioned Cambodian Seeks Liberty Elsewhere

By Keyes Beech

SA KAEU, Thailand, Nov. 6 — "Let me tell you a small joke," Seang Hac said, "about how I returned to Cambodia and found liberty."

Not many people emerge from that devastated land with anything to laugh about. But the 39-year-old petroleum engineer is one of the exceptions.

Now in a refugee camp here, he is one of about 500 Cambodian intellectuals — doctors, engineers, professors — who left France in 1977 to return to Cambodia because, he says, "we wanted to help rebuild our country."

"There were perhaps 1,000 of us altogether. We came from all over — from France, the United States, Singapore and Japan."

Mr. Hac, who left Cambodia in 1973, did not believe all the stories he read in Paris newspapers about the brutality of the Pol Pot regime. "I talked to some of the people who escaped and I didn't believe them either," he said. "This wasn't the Cambodia I knew."

Representatives of the Pol Pot regime called on him in Paris to urge him to return and contribute to the revolution. So, leaving his wife and two children, Mr. Hac went back.

"I lived for four things," he continued. "Eating, sleeping, working and brainwashing. We learned never to complain when something was wrong. We didn't dare speak to friend or brother, because it might be wrong and that meant we were wrong."

"I also learned," he said with a wry smile, "that your friend is always your friend."

Does he see any hope for the country?

"No. There is no hope. I will not go back there again. All I want to go back to France and my family."

"It was a mistake," he said, chuckling and shaking his head in disbelief at his narrative. "Boy, what a joke."

Mr. Hac says that when he arrived in Phnom Penh, he and others were taken to a "brainwashing camp" where he remained for the next two years — until his escape to Thailand.

"We Don't Need You" — "The Khmer Rouge cadre is pounding it into us — 'We don't need you men who work with the soil. You want to live among the intellectuals and now you come back here. Why did you come back? Do you think we are going to give you a piece of running a factory?'"

Mr. Hac considers himself fortunate to be alive. The Khmer Rouge killed every intellectual who they could find.

"They told us we must work with our hands," he said. "So I spent my time working in the garden. I am a petroleum engineer, and I am not a farmer. My contribution to the revolution was to be a farmer."

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Carter Meeting Offers Glimpse of White House 3 Months After Shake-Up

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The sun streamed through the windows behind President Carter as Vice President Mondale and the president's top advisers entered the Oval Office and arranged their chairs in a rough semi-circle in front of the desk. The president, wearing a gray cardigan over a white shirt and tie, set down a gold pen and looked expectantly at Hamilton, his chief of staff.

"We have just a few things, Mr. Hamilton," he said, glancing at notes on the yellow legal pad on his lap. "Frank," he said to Frank Moore, the president's congressional liaison officer, "why don't you tell me that, the session that is today, very day on the president's public schedule as 'Meeting with Frank Moore' began last Friday."

The "meeting" grew into a session lasting 40 minutes, during it "Frank Moore's meeting" was in the sense that, besides Mr. Moore, all the president's trusted advisers attend it and discussion embraces subjects as pending legislation to presidential politics.



President Carter

Typical issues discussed at Friday's session were typical of the issues discussed, but usual in that a reporter and photographer from The New York Times were allowed to sit in. It offered a glimpse of the workings of the White House and Mr. Carter's new role as chief of staff, months after the shake-up, followed the Camp David, Tennessee, session last July.

At that time Mr. Carter shuffled his cabinet, dismissed some members of his staff, transferred others, started a more disciplined, agenda-oriented routine at the White House.

He did not effect, in the view of the staff and some on Capitol Hill, a sharp improvement in

communication and coordination within the Carter White House. "We're on top of events now, instead of chasing after them," said a staff member.

By all accounts, Mr. Jordan has moved decisively into his role as chief of staff. In contrast to earlier

days, when he functioned as a troubleshooter for the president, he now devotes his time to supervising the day-to-day operations of the staff.

Despite the allegations of cocaine use that have complicated his personal life in recent weeks, the 35-

year-old Georgian seems to have more influence than ever with the president and within the White House.

The new faces that came to the White House as a result of the shake-up are Lloyd Cutler, a veteran Washington lawyer and lobbyist who became the president's counsel; Hedley Donovan, the former editor-in-chief of Time Inc. who filled the newly created role of senior adviser to the president; and Alonzo McDonald Jr., a management specialist who became staff director and deputy to Mr. Jordan. All three men are credited with adding to the professionalism of the staff and widening the president's circle.

But there is lingering doubt among the staff members and some of their friends on Capitol Hill about whether the changes in the White House were put into place in time to help Mr. Carter politically. "Once the public gets the impression of a disorganized, incompetent White House staff," a senior assistant observed, "it's very hard to turn it around, especially in an election year."

Nonetheless, the changes have been significant. Before the shake-up, staff meetings were held twice a week and amounted to little more than "amiable bull sessions," as a member described them. There was little direct communication between staff members, and important issues often fell between stools.

Series of Meetings

Now, by contrast, a tightly scheduled series of daily staff meetings has been instituted under the direction of Mr. McDonald and Mr. Jordan.

The first session of the day is at 7:45 a.m., when the deputies to the senior staff meet over coffee in the Roosevelt Room to coordinate their activities. This is followed by the senior staff meeting, which Mr. Jordan convenes promptly at 8:30 and which serves to help the president's assistants keep each other posted.

By a kind of "upward distillation" process, as a staff member described it, the problems that cannot be sorted out at the senior staff meeting are carried into the daily 9:45 a.m. session with the president. This session has become the centerpiece of day-to-day decision-making at the White House.

Last Friday, in addition to Mr. Jordan, Mr. Moore, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Mondale, the participants included Jody Powell, the press secretary; Ray Jenkins, his recently appointed deputy; and Stuart Eizenstat, the president's domestic affairs adviser. With the exceptions of Mr. Mondale and Mr. McDonald, it was a reunion full of Georgians. Mr. Cutler frequently attends the sessions, but he did not this Friday.

The president smiled but did not rise from behind his desk as the men came into the office. When all were seated, a good 15 feet of carpet and desk separated them from the president, a distance that lent a certain formality to the session.

The conversation among them was fast and to the point. Meeting with one another as they do every day, they have developed a kind of spoken shorthand studded with acronyms and nicknames.

Mr. Carter, for example, began by saying that he had phoned "Tiger" at 10:30 the night before and that she had woken "Mo" from an early sleep so that the president could discuss the House action on the "EMB" with him.

Translated, that meant that Ella Udall, known as Tiger, had awakened her husband, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., so that they could discuss the House passage of the Energy Mobilization Board. The point was a sensitive one. Rep. Udall's version of the bill had failed, partly because the White House had lobbied for an alternative version, and Mr. Carter was eager to reassure Rep. Udall that his efforts had been appreciated.

Arms Treaty

The conversation quickly turned to other subjects, including some recently proposed amendments to the strategic arms treaty concerning the Soviet Backfire bomber. "Those are killer amendments, they would cripple the treaty," the president said sharply. "We've got to make it clear how harmful they would be." Mr. Moore and Mr. Powell nodded assent.

With Mr. Jordan ticking off the agenda items on the yellow pad before him, they moved on to the progress of the administration's hospital cost containment bill, and the decision, announced the day before, to provide the Chrysler Corp. with \$1.5 billion in loan guarantees.

When Mr. Eizenstat noted that

South-West Africa Blast

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A truck carrying farm workers struck a landmine near the Angolan border today, resulting in the deaths of 10 persons and seven injured, military officials said.

the financial community had reacted very favorably to the Chrysler decision, Mr. Carter smiled and said sardoniously: "Yes, that's the part that bothers me. The Chrysler people are all so euphoric that it makes me wonder if we went too far."

Growing more serious, Mr. Carter stressed that the administration had to make sure that the legislation, when it emerges from Congress, carefully specifies the restrictions on the loan guarantee. "I don't think people appreciate the tough requirements we put on it," the president said. "I don't want it amended in such a fashion that I have to veto it."

Cambodia Relief

At Mr. Jordan's urging, the discussion turned to other items on his list, including the relief efforts for Cambodia and a proposal by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., to take all the women in Congress to that country on a fact-finding mission. "She asked me if they could have an Air Force plane for the trip," Mr. Moore reported. "I told her yes."

Carter Reported to Pick Strauss as Campaign Chief

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — Robert Strauss is leaving as the administration's special Middle East negotiator to become the chairman of President Carter's re-election campaign, sources said last night.

The sources said that the president wanted Sol Linowitz, a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties, to replace Mr. Strauss in the Middle East assignment.

The choice of Mr. Strauss was reported as Mr. Carter assembled his cabinet and senior staff last night for a dinner and a discussion of the campaign.

A participant said that the theme of the session — the first such evening gathering devoted to politics

since Mr. Carter became president — was that it was time for the cabinet members to "get into the trenches, get out there and tell our story — that politics is the name of the game."

Former Jobs

In Mr. Strauss, a former Democratic national chairman, Mr. Carter is acquiring a man with a reputation as one of the most effective politicians in his party. Mr. Strauss previously worked in the administration as its special trade negotiator and for a time was counselor to the president on inflation, before taking up his Middle East duties in April.

Mr. Linowitz, reached by telephone last night, confirmed that the administration had spoken to him about replacing Mr. Strauss, but added, "It's by no means certain I'll be in that job. There are a lot of considerations to be discussed, and we will have more conversations. That's all I'm able to say at this time."

Mr. Strauss was attending the White House dinner for cabinet members and was not available for comment.

Mr. Strauss has told friends that he is convinced that the president can be reelected and re-elected if the campaign is managed well. By assuming the chairman's title, he would become the chief spokesman, fund-raiser and strategist for the campaign, officials said.

5th Person Dies Of Wounds From Klan Shoot-Out

GREENSBORO, N.C., Nov. 6 (UPI) — A fifth person died yesterday after a weekend shoot-out involving members of the Ku Klux Klan, the North Carolina Nazi Party and a group of anti-Klan protesters affiliated with the Communist Party.

Fourteen men, most affiliated with the Klan but two with the Nazi Party, appeared before a judge yesterday who refused to set bond pending another court appearance later this month. Twelve were charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder; two were accused of conspiracy.

In Washington, the White House announced that President Carter had ordered the Justice Department to activate a special unit to investigate Klan violence. It said that more than two dozen FBI agents had been sent to Greensboro.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said, "What has been termed the resurgence of the Klan, not only in the South but in other regions of the country, is a matter of concern to the president and this administration."

The shoot-out on Saturday began when two vehicles arrived at an anti-Klan rally and their occupants began exchanging racial insults with the demonstrators. The men opened fire and the demonstrators returned it. Nine persons were injured in addition to those killed. Two remain hospitalized.



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Poll Finds Reagan, Kennedy Keep Lead

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 6. — Ronald Reagan maintains a strong lead for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., widened his lead over President Carter and Gov. Edmund Muskie Jr. of California, according to the poll. This is in contrast to a Yankelovich, Skelly & White poll released this week that showed Sen. Kennedy's lead narrowing since his candidacy had become apparent.

In the Times-CBS poll, which was taken last week, Mr. Reagan and Sen. Kennedy were

perceived by those questioned as strong leaders, the quality that the respondents said that they wanted most in a president. Mr. Reagan was considered a strong leader by 66 percent of the Republicans and by 58 percent of the respondents generally. Eighty percent of the Democrats and of the respondents thought that Sen. Kennedy was a strong leader.

Mr. Reagan was preferred as a candidate by 37 percent of the Republicans, John Connally by 15 percent and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., by 13 percent.

Sen. Kennedy was the choice of 54 percent of the Democrats against 20 percent for Mr. Carter and 4 percent for Gov. Brown.

For Fast-Reaction Force Plan

Pentagon to Seek New Long-Range Plane

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — President Carter's decision to field a reaction force that could fly to distant places as the Gulf prompted the Pentagon to set aircraft priorities.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in a statement said yesterday, told the Air Force to abandon medium-range transport and to move money into a longer-range

This will mean a new cargo giant to succeed the Lockheed C-5A, the only plane big enough to carry the Army's heaviest equipment long distances. The new plane has been designated the CX.

"The Air Force didn't protest," said a source in describing the guidance that Mr. Brown gave at a Pentagon budget meeting last Wednesday. The CX is more likely to be a militarized wide-body transport already in production than a new design, Pentagon officials said. But this decision is not firm.

The preference for modifying an existing plane stems from Mr. Carter's desire to get more long-distance aircraft capability in the shortest time. The president underscored his interest in a fast deployment force during his recent television address on Soviet troops in Cuba.

The plane that the administration is showing aside is the AMST (advanced, medium-range, short take-off and landing transport). Boeing and McDonnell Douglas built AMST prototypes under a program that cost the government about \$200 million.

Loss of Bases
The AMST would have delivered troops and cargo from one battle zone to another within a country rather than flying from one continent to another. AMST would have

20 Killed, 100 Hurt In Thai Celebration

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (AP) — More than 20 persons were killed and about 100 injured during the Sunday night Loy Krathong festival, a nationwide celebration to ask the gods for luck and health, police reported today.

They said that it was the most violent Loy Krathong celebration in the country's history. Thai celebrations often are marked by scattered violence and grenade throwing.

U.S. Nuclear Unit Sets Moratorium Of Up to 2 Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — The chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said yesterday that new nuclear plants will be subject to an informal licensing moratorium that will last from five months to two years as the commission concentrates on applying the lessons of the Three Mile Island accident to make existing plants safer, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Joseph Hendrie also told the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power that some older plants may be shut until adequate emergency evacuation plans are developed for the surrounding areas.

"Our first responsibility is to apply those remedies and lessons learned from Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania) to operating plants," Mr. Hendrie told the subcommittee. He asked Congress not to impose a formal moratorium, saying that it "might be more or less than we need on a specific case-by-case basis."

Meanwhile, Lee Gossick, the commission's executive director for operations, formally submitted his resignation yesterday, effective no later than Feb. 1. Mr. Hendrie accepted it after praising Mr. Gossick's work.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the top right of the page.

Republican presidential nomination the day before and tied his campaign to the defeat of the strategic arms limitation treaty.

Mr. Carter reportedly expressed his sharp irritation at the way the treaty was being drawn into the campaign. The participant said that he and his aides then briefly debated whether Mr. Powell should attack this move at the daily White House press briefing. Deciding that that would be counterproductive,

Mr. Carter was said to have concluded that it would be better if the criticism came up in editorial comment or from Capitol Hill.

An hour later, in the briefing room, a reporter asked Mr. Powell what the president thought of the fact that Sen. Baker was making the arms treaty a key issue in the campaign.

"I haven't heard him express himself on that development," Mr. Powell said.



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5. Firms Say Gasoline Lines Won't Reappear

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (WP) — New interruptions by fossil fuel suppliers, motorists should experience a renewal of last year's gasoline lines, several oil firms said yesterday.

Los Angeles Times reported that Babcock, a vice president of the Richfield Co., as saying, are not out to discredit any but our information suggests there are adequate gasoline and oil inventories to avoid supply shortages.

His current weekly report, oiling expert Dan Lundberg said nationwide gasoline deliveries will be sharply lower this month during last November. From

ration obtained from the oil companies, Mr. Lundberg said U.S. would have to get by on 34.9 million gallons daily to keep with allocation cutbacks, but said yesterday that he was seeing gasoline lines.

Executives for Shell Oil Co. and Exxon, U.S.A. said they did not see a return of long lines, although motorists must continue to use less gasoline than last year. The high prices and voluntary conservation have eased the situation, said Jerry Mar-

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'Second Society' Fills Gaps in East European System

The writer of the following dispatch has just ended a two-year tour as the Belgrade correspondent of The New York Times.

By David A. Andelman

BUDAPEST (NYT) — On Garay Terrace in the center of Budapest, small groups of people gather in the morning around poorly dressed and unshaven men who furtively display shopping bags containing cheap rings, trinkets, cigarettes and embroidered blouses.

The vendors are Poles, eager to earn Hungarian currency (forints) that can be used to buy Hungarian rock records, shoes or dresses for resale for dollars on Poland's black market.

The Garay Terrace gathering is

called "the Polish market," one of the unauthorized "gray" enterprises apparently tolerated by the Hungarian government. In Poland, there is a black market in everything from Western currency to automobiles, refrigerators and apartments. It is part of a network, a second society that has arisen in the Soviet-bloc countries to fill the economic, social and cultural gaps that the official economic systems have been unable to close.

The second society has developed as social mobility, the opportunity to move from countryside to city or from one occupation to another, has diminished. Prague, which is officially closed to migrants unless they have jobs and housing, is the most spectacular example of a freeze affecting all six East European countries: Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria as well as Czechoslovakia.

Western Ideas

To a degree, the second society, which includes underground publishers, unauthorized theaters in living rooms, and unofficial university and high school classes in blacked-out apartments, provides a means of spreading Western ideas and lifestyles. Increasingly, it also is used to develop indigenous economies and cultures differing from the Soviet model.

In the improved climate of East-West exchanges, some Western music, magazines, art and fashions

have been accepted across Eastern Europe. But local, less orthodox forms of expression are not accepted and are closely monitored by the authorities. "I can subscribe through official channels to Time magazine," said a Romanian historian. "It is much more difficult to learn about a strike in the Jiu Valley coal mines within Romania itself."

A 20-year-old economics student at the University of Warsaw observed that his teachers were happy to talk about the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty but that he must visit a clandestine university to learn about such historical events as the Katyn Forest massacre of Polish officers by Soviet troops during World War II.

There have been crackdowns against dissidents, but the fact that such repressive measures are not more widespread underlines what even officials appear to recognize as the important role that the second society has achieved in satisfying the needs of the citizens.

"Certainly they know what we are publishing, where we are printing and how we are distributing each of our publications," said an editor of an underground Czechoslovak publishing house that has issued more than 100 typewritten or mimeographed books during the last two years. "But they know that the consequences of a serious crackdown are far graver than whatever damage may result from ignoring us."

Underground publishing is a small part of the unofficial information network. This system, which involves cassette tapes, short-wave radios, and Western newspapers and magazines passed from hand to hand, is providing an increasingly open window on the West.

When Pope John Paul II visited Poland recently, his pronouncements were preserved on hundreds of cassette tape recorders, and people from across Eastern Europe carried the tapes home, duplicating them and passing them from parish to parish.

Precisely how large a role the second society plays in the lives of people is difficult to gauge. In the case of Poland it is "staggering," according to Prof. Andrzej Korboński, the Polish-born chairman of the political science department of the University of California at Los Angeles.

'Social Deviance'

Contributing last year to an anthology titled "Social Deviance in Eastern Europe," he wrote: "One can make the generalization that everybody in Poland who has the chance engages in a good deal of stealing, cheating and supplementing his or her income by illegal means."

The system involves second and third jobs, many performed for Western currency, which in turn may be used to buy luxuries. In Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the second economy has grown so dominant that many workers devote more of their time and energy to that sector than to their regular jobs.

Young Activists Are Said Freed By Czech Police

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP) — Fifteen young human rights activists arrested by Czech security police late last week have been released, dissident sources reported from Prague last night.

The last person released, photographer Ivan Kyncl, was badly beaten while in custody, according to a report received here by Palach Press, which specializes in Czech dissident affairs. Mr. Kyncl's father, a former radio journalist, was imprisoned on a political charge in the early 1970s, the organization said.

The activists arrested Friday are members of the Charter 77 human rights movement's Committee to Defend the Unjustly Prosecuted, set up last year to investigate cases of alleged injustice and abuse of power by the Communist regime.

The activists were released Sunday and yesterday but are still officially suspected of being involved in a terrorist plot, the sources said. Czech police claimed there was a plot to assassinate President Gustav Husak and to destroy and important building.

Complaining about the second society, Sandor Gaspar, the Hungarian union leader, who is a member of the ruling Politburo, said: "It is draining our economy, we must put a stop to this."

Economist's View

A Hungarian economist who is a member of the Central Committee disagreed. "We will never be able to replace this private sector entirely," he said. "It has become an integral part of our economy."

Last month, in a rare acknowledgment, the Prague radio said that the loss of time in Czechoslovak industry was 15 percent to 30 percent and on construction sites up to 40 percent. Most economists consider Czechoslovakia one of the more efficient East European industrial nations.

Prof. Korboński, estimating private hard-currency deposits in Polish banks at \$150 million, said: "It may be assumed that a sizable portion of that was acquired illegally. It may also be presumed that individual cash hoardings are considerably larger."

The second economy in most of these countries is perhaps the oldest and most developed of the unofficial networks. The efficiency of the supply system on the black market is astonishing when compared with the outdated, creaky methods of the official economy.

For example, a housekeeper in a Budapest hotel told how, despite recent police crackdowns, she was able to order a new-model Soviet-built Lada automobile from a local underground supplier, delivery in one month, for a price 50 percent higher than the official price, cash in full on delivery.

Her supplier, to whom she cautiously introduced a Western correspondent, said that the system operated with the connivance of official dealers. They find customers who have been on a waiting list for two or three years, but who are willing, for a price, to give up their new car and begin the wait again.

To be able to pay as much as \$15,000, say, for a Lada, a medium-size Fiat, many people take on several jobs or, perhaps, charge large sums under the table for their marketable skills. A U.S. medical student in Bucharest, who worked closely with a leading Romanian surgeon, told last year of having watched patient after patient slip thick envelopes to the surgeon for critical operations.

"No one concentrates on his job at hand," said a Warsaw streetcar driver. "We are always thinking, planning how we will get ahead."

Ecevit Receives Confidence Vote From His Party

ANKARA, Nov. 6 (NYT) — Premier Bulent Ecevit won an overwhelming vote of confidence last night from his Republican People's Party, despite a crushing defeat to partial congressional elections last month that is forcing him from office.

In a party convention, 1,429 delegates voted to favor Mr. Ecevit, 20 against, with 4 abstentions. It was clear that despite a recent wave of setbacks, Mr. Ecevit was still firmly in control of his party.

Mr. Ecevit's position as chairman of the left-of-center party has not been seriously challenged, but the party's Central Committee has been blamed by dissident factions for the poor showing at the polls. Mr. Ecevit's government resigned after his party won only 29 percent of the vote for one-third of the Senate, while Premier-designate Süleyman Demirel's Justice party won 47 percent of the Senate vote and all five vacancies in the National Assembly in the Oct. 14 elections.

In an obvious move to hold his party together and reinforce his own position after the electoral rout, Mr. Ecevit called an extraordinary convention of his party and demanded a vote of confidence in the party leadership. The result was yesterday's overwhelming approval.



TAKING A DIVE — A pressure-resistant diving suit tethered to minisubmarine enables botanist Sylvia Earle to descend 1,000 feet into the sea off Hawaii. Called an atmospheric diving system, it sustains surface pressure and allows scientists to dive without the need for decompression. The suit weighs 1,000 pounds on deck but only 60 pounds in the water.

French Wine: Straining Good From Bad

(Continued from Page 1)

when added to the must (fermenting grape juice). Within the legal limit of 3 kilograms of sugar per hectoliter of must, that adds up to three more liters or four more bottles of wine per hectoliter. And the Ministry of Agriculture has just raised this generous limit by 50 percent to 4.5 kilograms of sugar per hectoliter of must, applicable as of next year's harvest.

For the 110-Franc Chambertin, with the current limit on sugaring and at 30 hectoliters to the hectare, nearly 13,000 francs worth of extra wine can be produced per hectare of vines, even after the price of the sugar is subtracted.

Unsatisfying Result

Thus, whether the wine needs it or not, sugar is almost always added. The result is heavy, hard-to-get-down wines that ought to be pure pleasure and leave the taster fresh and clear-headed the next day. Instead they leave a drinker ruminating and headachy.

Such wines tend to be unbalanced chemically and may have problems in the bottle. A solid dose of SO₂ clarifies the wine, kills any stray germs and avoids any likelihood of re-fermentation or oxidation. It also can give a sharp, burning sensation in the nose, at the back of the throat as the wine goes down and in the pit of the stomach.

The next day, a headache that feels like an iron bar weighing across the forehead (the French call it *la barre au front*) is the symptom of too much SO₂ ingested with wine. And it's all perfectly legal, up to 175 milligrams per liter of dry red wine and 225 for dry white. Sweet liqueur-type wines, such as Sauternes, may contain up to 400 milligrams per liter.

It has not been proven that SO₂ is harmful within these limits, which are the same for all European Economic Community countries. But the body obviously does not like it otherwise there would be no headache. The rule of thumb with SO₂ would seem to be: Less is better.

Nor is SO₂ the only chemical additive permitted to wine. Among others, tartaric acid may be added to wines lacking sufficient acidity.

Prison Guard Killed In Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A gunman believed to be a member of the Irish Republican Army shot and killed a prison guard last night in a jailer let a meeting at Crumlin Road Jail, authorities said.

In Dublin, meanwhile, forty inmates were injured, three seriously, in a prison riot last night believed to have started in sympathy for the two men on trial in the murder of Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Officials at Dublin's Mountjoy Jail said that inmates set a fire in the jail. Troops helped police douse the flames and return the prisoners to their cells.

while excessively acidic wines may receive a dose of calcium carbonate to acidify them.

Various physical treatments also may be used. Reducing the temperature of wine down to about minus 5 degrees Celsius causes matter to settle out. Flash pasteurizing kills bacteria as effectively as SO₂. Heavy filtering through asbestos plates prevents sediment from later appearing in the bottle.

But not one of these practices, with the possible exception of very light chaptalization, does much for the aroma or taste of wine. If anything they tend to neutralize it, or, in the case of excessive SO₂, they may make it repellent.

If the goal is to make a uniform, pretty-colored product that is clear in the bottle and ready for sale quickly, all these methods work. But if the point is to make wine with a fine taste and character, they should only be used with the greatest of discretion.

After all, the official French defi-

Charges Filed Against Suspect In Schleyer Case

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Nov. 6 (UPI) — The government yesterday filed charges against Stefan Wisniewski for his alleged part in the kidnap-murder two years ago of West German industrialist, Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Federal Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said that Mr. Wisniewski will be tried in Dusseldorf, but that no date had been set.

Mr. Schleyer was kidnapped by Red Army Faction terrorists to Cologne two years ago in a hail of bullets that killed his four bodyguards. His body was found six weeks later, after authorities had refused to comply with terrorist demands for release of jailed Baader-Meinhof gang members. Later three of the terrorists whose release was demanded died in their cells to what authorities said was a pact suicide.

Mr. Wisniewski, one of the 14 persons believed involved in the kidnap-murder, was arrested in Paris in May, 1978. Several in the Schleyer case have been apprehended, but no others have been formally charged.

'Revolutionary Unit' Claims Fiat Bombing

MILAN, Nov. 6 (AP) — An organization calling itself the National Revolutionary Armed Unit said yesterday that it was responsible for the bombing of a Fiat showroom here the previous night.

An Italian news agency received an anonymous telephone call saying that the attack was meant to be a protest against "the policy of [Fiat chairman Giovanni] Agnelli." Police said that the organization was unknown to them.

nition of wine is a drink that "comes exclusively from the fermentation of fresh grapes or the juice of fresh grapes." Yet authorizing the use of sugar and the chemicals mentioned above renders the definition meaningless.

Broad Limits

French wine laws are very strict, but the limits are sometimes too broad and enforcement is uncertain. Similar rules govern wine making in other countries but France is especially open to criticism because it has so long been the model for every other wine-producing country.

At its best, French wine is stunning to its character, taste and elegance. And there are many honest shippers and growers who produce outstanding wines. But how does one find these wines amid all the bad, mass-produced wines that most people are exposed to?

A good way is to follow the results of various annual wine judging such as those of the Paris Salon International de l'Agriculture, the March (called Palmares des Producers, available for the asking) Concours General Agricole, Boulevard Henri-IV, Paris 4th) of the Macon National Fair in May (Palmares du Concours des Grand Vins de France de la Foire Nationale de Macon, 2 Rue Gambetta Macon, 71000).

Another good source is the monthly Gault-Millau food, wine and travel guide. Particularly in the September and October issues the French-language magazine offers extensive lists of generally reliable producers, with addresses and prices of wine — when available — for ordering. And it tells where to find these products among the few really good Paris wine stores.

Part 2: France's rivals in the quality wine market.

Tiger's Claws No Match for Mother's Teeth

KUWAIT, Nov. 6 (UPI) — A woman freed her daughter from a tiger's claws in a Kuwaiti zoo by biting his paw, the Kuwait newspaper Al-Qabas said today. Suad Saleh-7, put her head inside the tiger's cage yesterday and offered him candy. The tiger responded by putting his paw between the bars and trapping the girl's head in the cage. While Suad screamed, her parents tried to beat the animal back by pounding his paw with a stone.

Finally, Suad's mother sank her teeth deep into the tiger's paw. The animal quickly released the child, who fainted and was taken to a hospital for the treatment of minor head wounds.

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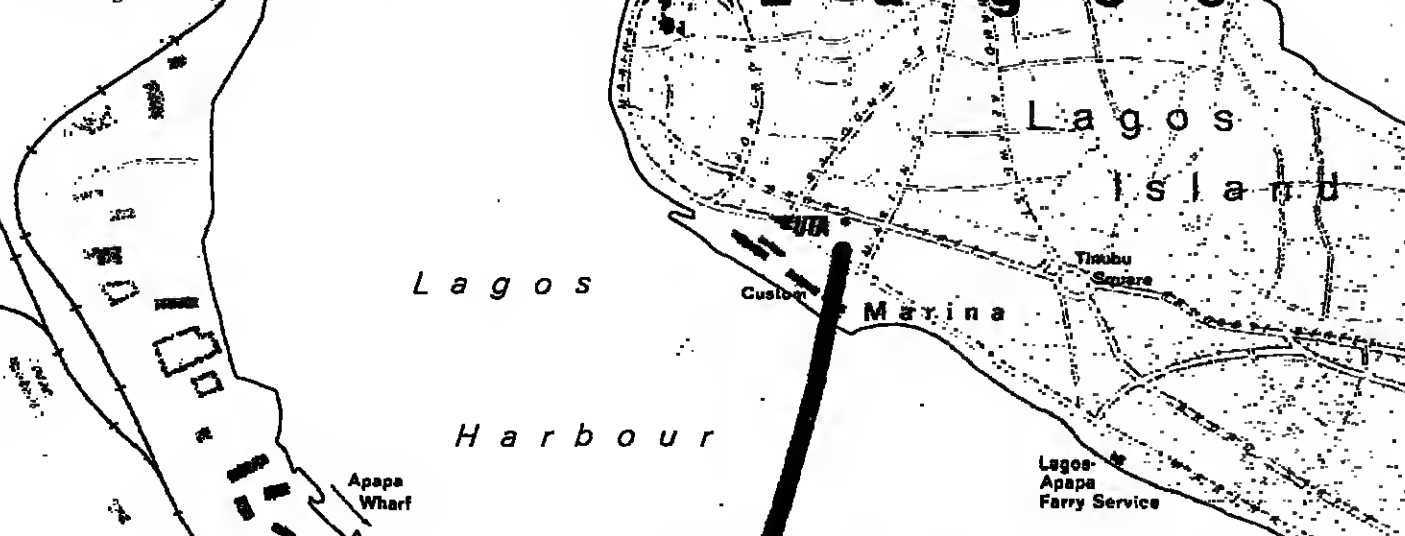
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Obituaries

Capp, Satirist, Creator of L'il Abner, Dogpatch

YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT) — L'il Abner, the creator of the comic strip, died yesterday at Auburn Hospital in Cambridge, Mass., after a long illness.

Mr. Capp, 70, was a satirist and cartoonist who created the strip "L'il Abner" in 1907. He was a prolific writer, creating many other characters and stories. He was known for his wit and humor, and his work was widely popular.

Mr. Capp was born in 1909 in Auburn, Mass. He was a member of the National Cartoonists Society and the National Association of Writers. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Dogpatch was a never-never land without indoor plumbing, ties between cause and effect, or even respect for gravity. Here were such amiably ungainly creatures as Hairless Joe, Lonesome Polecat, Moonbeam McSwine and Joe Bidspik (pronounced as spelled).

The first family was made up of small-scaled parents — Pansy (Mammy) Yokum, pipe-smoking matriarch, shrewd and muscular; her browbeaten husband, Lucifer Ornamental (Pappy) Yokum, wan and inoffensive, and Abner, Daisy Mae was the lightly clad blonde forever pursuing Abner, who seemed immune to her advances until finally Mr. Capp bowed to reader pressure in 1932 and let them marry.

Mr. Capp borrowed his targets from life's daily hypocrisies and his models from life's heroes and villains. Many of the comic names were distortions of real ones: Orson Welles was the corpulent Orson Waggon. Drew Pearson a harpie called Druisilla Pearson. John Foster Dulles, sanctimonious John Foster Dullick and Joan Baez a less-melancholic Joan Baez. Mr. Capp's satiric portrayal of Miss Baez for her role in the protest movement in the '60s so angered the folk singer that she threatened legal action. Mr. Capp responded by saying he felt sorry for Miss Baez if she could prove Joan Baez was a prostitute. "Joan Baez is a prostitute, egomaniac, un-American, non-taxpaying, immoral, and a liar," he wrote. "I see no resemblance to Joan Baez whatsoever," he said at the time.



The Yokums, in a family portrait, were Capp's central creation.

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Other famous Capp creations were Sadie Hawkins Day, when single girls could marry any poor bachelor they caught, and the shmoos, lovable little pear-shaped packages of grade-A courtship just dying to be consumed, thus sparing mankind the need to sow, reap, forage or steal.

When he started "L'il Abner," his ambition was not to change the world, but to modify his diet by being able to afford three square meals a day. "That may have colored my whole political attitude for 30 or 40 years," Mr. Capp said when success was an old story. "After that, go. Go and reconstruct the world."



Al Capp

Mr. Capp was a prolific writer, creating many other characters and stories. He was known for his wit and humor, and his work was widely popular.

— ISRAEL SHENKER

Amedeo Nazzari

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP) — Amedeo Nazzari, 71, the idol of millions of

Begin Trades for Votes, Bows to Faction

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has shored up his shaky coalition by accepting the demand of a tiny ultra-orthodox faction to bring a stricter abortion law to a vote in Parliament before the end of the month.

The small Agudat Israel Party backed down on its demand for an immediate vote after meetings yesterday with Mr. Begin and Liberal Party leader Simcha Ehrlich, who promised to try to influence some of his party members to reverse their views.

With support from the Agudat's four parliamentarians, the Knesset voted 54-46 to change a law to allow for a second post of deputy prime minister. The bill was expected to pass in Parliament today. The

threatened to tie its support for an urgently needed Cabinet reshuffle to the abortion issue, decided more time was needed to ensure approval of its motion.

As a condition for joining Mr. Begin's coalition, Agudat Israel demanded the cancellation of a clause in the law that permits abortions because of difficult social conditions.

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Premier Caramanlis Confident on Both

Greece Poised for Entry to EEC, NATO

By Chris Eliou

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (IHT) — When Premier Constantine Caramanlis returned from his week's tour of Western Europe in the latter part of October, he seemed confident that ratification of Greece's accession treaty to full membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) by the parliaments of its nine members was virtually in the bag.

Sources close to the government also affirmed that the premier came home with the distinct impression that the "Haila plan" for Greece's re-entry into NATO, which has been heavily criticized here, had been scrapped or was at least in the process of being changed.

That plan first drew criticism from Turkey. After revision, the Greeks raised their own objections, notably on the question of Greece's presence in the Aegean. For a time, the issue seemed likely to bar Greece's return to the alliance.

Now, discussions are scheduled this month between Greek representatives and NATO Commander Gen. Bernard Rogers in an attempt to iron out the problems. Mr. Caramanlis, government sources said, received assurances that any delay in Greece's reintegration into NATO — it pulled out because of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 — would in no way be linked to Greece's accession to the EEC.

ment by invoking their veto powers — although they have been calling publicly for Greece's return to NATO.

Under one possible compromise, according to NATO sources here, any allusion to Turkey's or Greece's sovereign rights in the Aegean would simply be avoided.

That might lead to a nonpolitical compromise. No politically unacceptable concessions by either side would be entailed, and thus no precedents would be set that could exacerbate the smoldering Greek-Turkish dispute, something both sides have been at pains to avoid.

During Mr. Caramanlis' tour there were persistent reports that such a plan was being backed by Britain and West Germany.

Diplomatic observers here have speculated that by squeezing in his round of talks with Western European leaders — directly after his visit to Moscow and prior to his trip next Monday to Peking — Mr. Caramanlis spotlighted his interest in seeing the EEC question settled.

He is also reportedly determined to settle the NATO issue and to maintain the fragile equilibrium in Athens' relationship with Ankara before he makes his widely anticipated bid for the presidency next spring.

Political sources here believe that by committing Greece politically and economically to the EEC and NATO, Mr. Caramanlis hopes to bid future Greek governments to his European policies.

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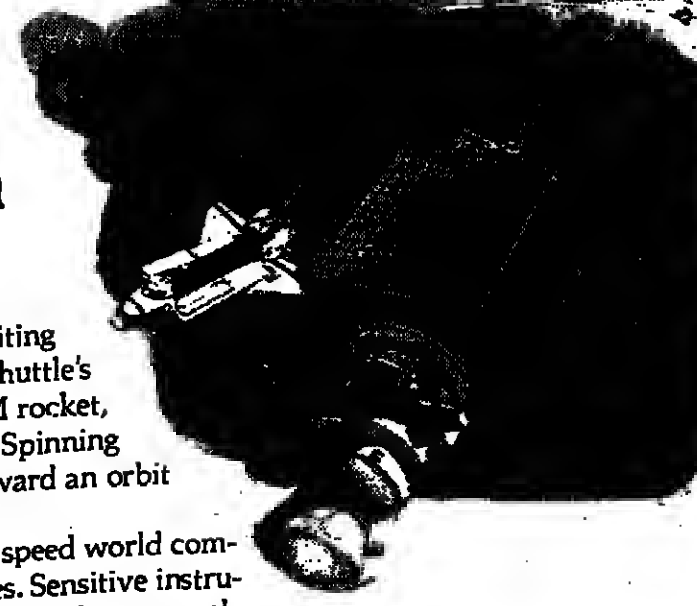
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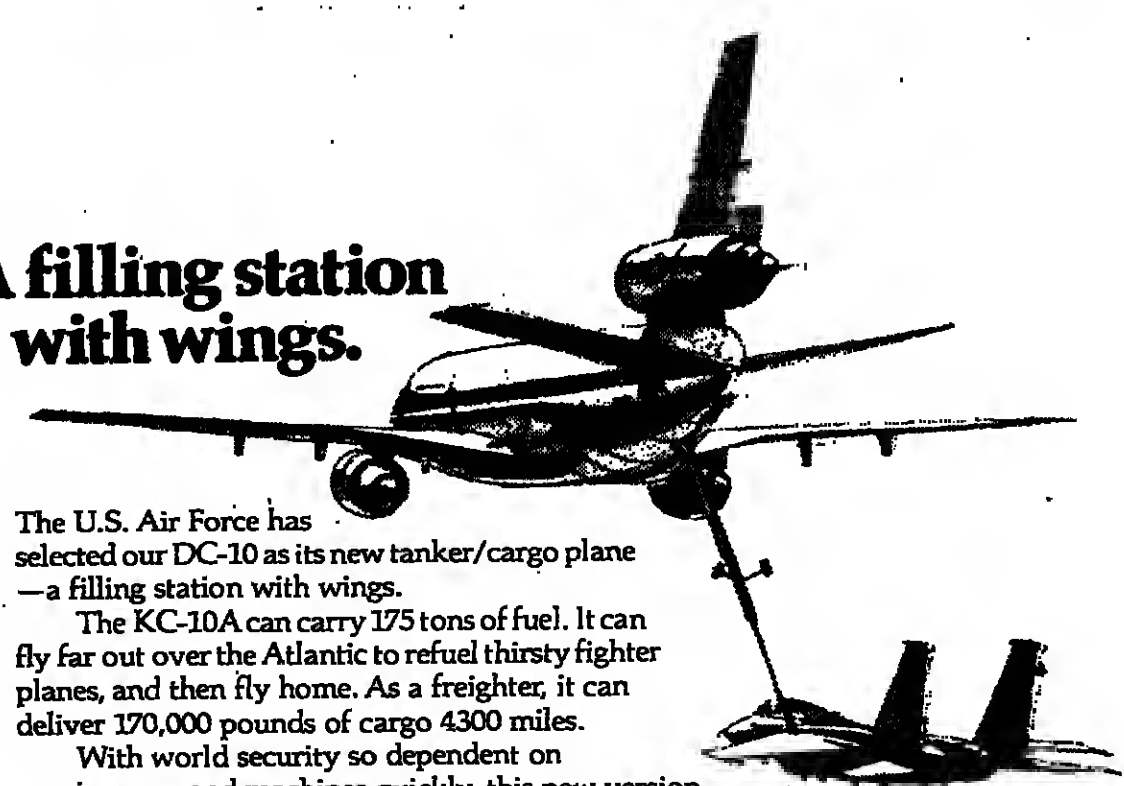


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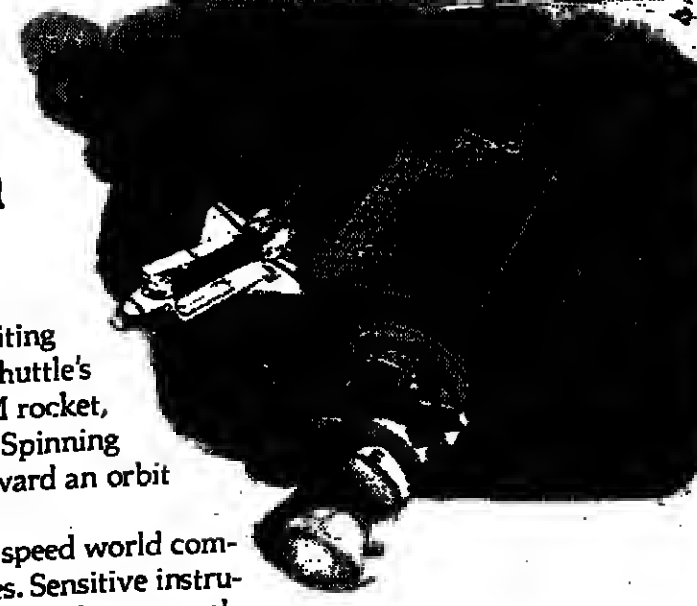


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Exit Bazargan

Premier Mehdi Bazargan's resignation was inevitable. That he remained in office eight months was a tribute to his capacity for enduring abuse heaped upon indignity. His inability to influence Iran's assault on law and diplomacy was the final display of ineffectuality. It was too much, even for Bazargan.

Nonetheless, his resignation is to be regretted. As weak as his government was, it represented a thin line of defense between the Iranian people and the dictatorial theocracy embodied in the Ayatollah Khomeini's draft constitution. It was also the medium through which Khomeini communicated with the rest of the world. By and large, it operated according to established principles in its relations with other nations.

That is no longer likely to be the case. Khomeini's support for the student takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, which now involves death threats, is an outright rejection of civilized behavior. Does it flow from some inner Islamic logic that eludes the Western mind? Should foreign ministries in the United States, Britain and other infidel bastions hire experts in Koranic exegesis to replace their Iranian desk officers? Reason of the logical or common sense variety is of little use in dealing with a ruler who asserts that his authority has been ordained by God and that any quarrel with that authority is heretical.

Yet, Iran must be dealt with. At least, it must be made to release the hostages. Whatever combination of threat, appeasement and deception that seems likely to work should be tried in the context, of course, of the Carter administration's necessary refusal to trade the Shah for the Americans held in the embassy.

After that goal is achieved, the United States should re-examine its relations with the Islamic republic. Plans to supply spare parts for U.S.-made arms must, of course, be canceled if the Iranian regime does not reverse its position and see to it that the hostages are released.

The Carter administration should also consider just how badly it needs the 500,000 barrels of oil it imports daily from Iran. The impending recession will provide the kind of slack economy needed to absorb the loss. The over-all effect of an Iranian cutoff might indeed be salutary if it adds to the impetus to conserve fuel and develop alternative sources. It should not, however, provide Saudi Arabia with additional diplomatic leverage. The Saudis should not be asked to fill the gap.

There are also important strategic considerations. Because of its oil and its location on the Gulf and bordering the Soviet Union, any shift to the left in Tehran would alarm Washington. There has been no sign so far that the Ayatollah Khomeini will follow the path of Libya's Moamer Qadhafi, another Islamic zealot, and establish close relations with Moscow. But predicting the future in Iran is as risky as playing Russian roulette with a fully loaded revolver. There is also the possibility that the ayatollah's regime might become so chaotic that a leftist coup will be welcomed by a majority of Iranians.

In any case, the United States must be in a position to influence events and protect its interests. A break in diplomatic relations would be a last resort. But if the Khomeini regime constitutes a clear threat to the safety of U.S. diplomats, there might be no alternative.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nuclear Power: Moratorium?

Unfortunately, the question of why the Kennedy Commission did not formally recommend a U.S. nuclear moratorium threatens to dominate public consideration of its report on Three Mile Island and, consequently, to divert attention from the commission's more important recommendations for changes in the way nuclear reactors are regulated and run.

On presenting their report to Congress, commission members were asked again and again why they did not recommend one or another type of moratorium. Chairman John G. Kemeny and some of his colleagues repeatedly tried to remind the congressmen that in thinking about a moratorium they should ask: for what purpose? Is it intended to provide a pause during which specific changes can be made, or is its purpose merely to be symbolic — evidence that nuclear power poses an imminent danger and that the critics were right all along? In considering a moratorium proposal, they said, look closely at its precise provisions and ask whether they will, in fact, achieve the intended goal.

The commission itself concluded that a moratorium is needed only to impose a strict deadline for making essential improvements in the nuclear system. Some believed that, without a formal moratorium, the industry and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission could not be jolted out of a business-as-usual attitude. But others believed that the impact of the accident itself, the report and the steps

that would be taken by the president and Congress would be enough to induce the needed change in attitude. All agreed that a moratorium *per se* was secondary.

What the commission on Three Mile Island finally did recommend was that the NRC not issue any new permits to build or operate a reactor until it has determined in each case that the necessary improvements have been made. These include the introduction of numerous new safety measures, a competency test for utilities, new training programs for reactor operators and approved state and local emergency plans. In fact, what this amounts to is a moratorium — since it will take many months to do all these things. But it is a moratorium applied on a case-by-case basis, on the merits, not across the board. This approach would penalize badly run utilities or poorly sited reactors, but it would also encourage the resolution of long-standing safety problems. It is more likely to achieve the fastest possible improvements in nuclear safety than the arbitrary three-year moratorium proposed by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., the chairman of the chief congressional committees on nuclear power.

The shorter pause that the NRC disclosed on Monday conforms quite closely to the commission's recommendation. That recommendation puts the emphasis where it properly belongs: on the improvements that have to be made to ensure a tolerable degree of safety.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tragedy on the Fringe

There was a photograph in The Times on Sunday showing five white men in plaid shirts and overalls, lifting their rifles and shotguns from a car. They looked like deer hunters on a cool November day. But they weren't. They were Klansmen and Nazis, members of the violent fringe, who proceeded to murder five people. The victims were from another fringe, the Marxist left. They were members of the Communist Workers Party U.S.A. and they believed that provoking violence from the Klan might promote socialist revolution. Their slogan was "Death to the Klan."

It would have been hard, on the basis only

of such rhetorical violence, for the police in Greensboro, N.C. to deny them a parade permit. Yet by allowing them to march, the police created a special responsibility to keep the peace. Not only did the police not take any special precautions, they actually withdrew from the scene. Their excuse was that the marchers did not want protection. But society and the law demand protection in such circumstances. Once the permit was issued, the police should have been on hand, whether they were wanted or not. They might have saved lives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 7, 1904

PITTSBURGH — Concerning Judge Parker's utterances on the Philippines, the Pittsburgh Gazette says today: "The Democratic candidate for the presidency must realize by this time that the American people are in no mood to listen to the theoretical doctrines of the small cult of anti-imperialists who have been attempting to make a political issue of our dealings with the Philippines, ever since we had in take these islands. Even Democratic newspapers, which have been vigorously supporting the candidate, can scarcely conceal their disgust over the latest declaration about 'scuttling' in the Philippines, and some of them bluntly admit that he floundered."

Fifty Years Ago
November 7, 1929

WASHINGTON — A green bottle with a foreign label, looking as though it might contain champagne, appeared on the desk of Sen. Smith Brookhart when the Senate convened today. Investigation proved it to be merely imported table water — part of an exhibit to be used in the tariff debate — which somebody had placed there as a joke. Sen. Brookhart recently insisted that he must reveal "the whole story" about a "wet" dinner which he says was enjoyed by new congressmen. But the senator was not present to enjoy it. After the Senate session, the sergeant at arms replaced the bottle among the articles on the table for the tariff exhibit.



'Stop Laughing' — This Is Serious!

Political Postmortem of French Suicide

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The Boulin affair was all the more startling because his offense sounded too trivial to warrant suicide. Robert Boulin, minister of labor, bought five acres of land on the Riviera five years ago at a low price. French newspapers, exploring the deal last month, drew the obvious conclusion that Mr. Boulin had laid himself open to blackmail for government favors by the owner, a real estate operator with a background in undercover work for the Gaullist movement.

In trying to explain Mr. Boulin's suicide, French commentators say that he was not motivated by shame about a crime. He maintained his innocence, and a politician's suicide in France tends to be viewed as an act of honor proving a man's innocence, not as an admission of guilt.

Mr. Boulin, 59, apparently plunged over the edge because he was convinced that fellow Gaullists had set him up as the victim of a political plot. Abandoned by his erstwhile political allies and suddenly isolated from his friends, he killed himself rather than see sullied the end of his long career of exemplary public service — first under Gen. De Gaulle, then under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Stagnant

Mr. Boulin's fate can only be understood against the background of current French politics. The political scene is stagnant to the point of suffocation. Dominated by the deepening economic crisis, political debate has become increasingly sterile. The parties are stalemated. Real power is concentrated in the hands of the president, who appears assured of re-election to another 7-year term in 1981. Yet, despite Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's apparent political invulnerability, a stubborn mood of frustration persists in much of the nation.

With political issues blurred and the parties blocked, the fray has shifted in recent months to personalities — an unpredictable terrain in France, where politicians traditionally ignore one another's private lives.

The indignation was all the stronger when the leading Giscard figures came under personal attack — Prime Minister Raymond Barre for a Riviera property deal and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for an alleged gift of diamonds. The technique was always the same — leaking documents to the press. The Boulin material apparently came from a supposedly secret court investigation.

Paris Staggered

The suicide of Mr. Boulin staggered the Paris political establishment. His posthumous letter damning some fellow Gaullist politicians shed the veil on bitter clan feuding in the government coalition of Gaullists and Giscardists.

His dubious real estate deal deepened the impression on French public opinion that some men in power in Paris are easily prone to accept personal favors. Leading newspapers have rebelled at what their editors see as a government attempt to blame newspaper reporting for what, it transpires, was political skulduggery.

This atmosphere could be damaging to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's image as France's technocratic philosopher-prince, patiently striving to lead France beyond the paralyzing economic and political conflicts inherited from French history.

If the anti-Boulin operation was part of a political campaign, who mounted it, and why? Despite hot denials, initial suspicion has fastened on supporters of Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac.

Despite the formal Giscardist-Gaullist alliance, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has weakened Mr. Chirac's influence steadily as his rival for leadership of the ruling center-rightist

coalition. One of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's most effective operations has involved extending his influence over the Gaullists who — like Mr. Boulin — served in his Cabinet. Many of the large number of Gaullists who sit in the French parliament also have been wooed away from the party apparatus and Mr. Chirac's influence, notably by traditional Gaullists like parliamentary speaker Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who support Mr. Giscard d'Estaing because they resent Mr. Chirac's autocratic methods in administering the Gaullist legacy.

Plot Theory

Exponents of the Gaullist plot theory say that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was planning to appoint one of his loyal Gaullists, perhaps Mr. Boulin, as his prime minister — a step designed to produce an open split in the Gaullists' ranks and to broaden Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's electoral appeal in the 1981 presidential elections.

Despite Mr. Chirac's newly se-

rene, more presidential style in recent months, his strategists — according to the plot theory — faced with this threat, decided to mount an operation to blacken Mr. Boulin's reputation, hoping to punish him for being a renegade Gaullist, destroy his chances of becoming prime minister and discredit the leadership of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Like all good conspiracy theories, it dovetails with the public image — in this case, the Gaullist movement's occasional readiness to use devious methods on dissidents.

Mr. Chirac is filing a libel suit against a French journalist who broadcast this accusation, but the suspicion has become a political factor.

Riding Out Storm

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, if he chooses, can probably exploit the Boulin episode to cut down Mr. Chirac's remaining stature.

But he is more likely to try to ride out the storm and maintain his Olympian style. A debate inevitably

would be seen as the start of a presidential election campaign. And, politically, he must reckon with the risk that the left, despite its self-inflicted wounds, could gather enough strength to beat a rather quarrelsome majority.

Yet the opposition parties are wary of this potential political windfall.

The Communists play down the scandal, apparently because they prefer the current regime to a leftist victory which would be dominated by the Socialists. Even the Socialists are cautious. Their leader, Francois Mitterrand, would be uncomfortable in an election in which personal integrity became a campaign issue.

In all probability, the Boulin affair is likely to leave unchanged the basic French dilemma which created the climate for scandal in the first place — a frustrating political stalemate in which French parties have no prospect of democratic rotation in and out of government.

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The Blame Passers

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Dick Clark, the former Iowa senator placed in charge of the U.S. program to get help to starving refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia, last week deserted his post with no notice to take a job in the Kennedy campaign helping to round up Iowa delegates.

Here is a man who spent years in the Senate demanding we "stop the killing" and withdraw our support of troops fighting Communists in Southeast Asia; now, when the terrible consequences of our retreat shocks the conscience of the world, he runs from his responsibility to further his political ambition.

This episode illustrates the hypocrisy of the reaction of some — not all — of our most outspoken doves to the organized murder going on in the area they urged us to abandon.

After Withdrawal

In the early 1970s, the most significant argument made for an orderly withdrawal of U.S. troops, and for a continuance of military aid to anti-Communists, was that the massacre at Hue showed that a bloodbath would follow a Communist victory. This was derided as hard-line nonsense and the moral high ground was claimed by those who demanded we "stop the bombing."

After the withdrawal of U.S. support hastened the collapse of the anti-Communists, reports began to filter in that a bloodbath was taking place in Cambodia. At first, this was seen as the alarmist self-justification of discredited hawks; then, to their credit — some, newsmen and columnists ignored past post-

pondoes put forward an answer: Hanoi was acting in an uncivilized fashion because the United States failed to recognize Vietnam and Cambodia, and refused to pay reparations for helping South Vietnamese resist. Not until Hanoi's ransom coffers were filled and enough potential troublemakers drowned did Communist leaders reduce their export of "boat people."

Another Crime

Now still another crime against humanity is in process. Hanoi, which is undeniably in control of most of Cambodia, is enforcing mass starvation. Hanoi has been cool about permitting food to reach Cambodia's refugees.

The blame-passers are frantic. No longer can the murder of millions be attributed to "brutalized" Cambodian leaders we "brutalized," no longer can the persecution of the boat people be blamed in any way on U.S. nonrecognition of Hanoi. The order to refuse humanitarian aid is being given in Hanoi by the same hard-eyed militarists who beat the French and the Americans — by the Communist leaders, whose only moment of reasonableness was brought about by the "Christmas bombing."

At this point, the blame-passers might do well to stop accusing others. Nobody, not the most I-told-you-so hawk, expects anybody to check signals across the board? I am not predicting that it is least possible, however, that the Soviet minister of defense understand that a substantial and, to Moscow, disturbing U.S. response may be setting in. To that extent, the prospects for negotiations may be looking up.

At the Vienna summit, Mr. Brown gave him a Polaris code "for verification by national technical means." Ustinov gave Brown a stuffed bear, the 1980 Olympic symbol, explaining that the Russian bear "is threatening only in times — in general he is good at peace-loving." But of course he begs the question Ustinov asked to be pondering now: What kind times are these?

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.
In U.S.A.: Subscription price \$235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Competition Publication No 34 221.

In Paris

Escape From Alcatraz' Is First-Rate Eastwood

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 6 (IHT) — The nightmare of being imprisoned common, universal one, according to psychologists. Don Siegel, as an action manipulator as Hollywood possesses, has therefore hit subject of wide appeal in "Escape From Alcatraz" (at the Paramount Odéon, the Mercury and the Alpha in English) and has made the most of it.

Alcatraz, until it was closed a few years ago, was renowned for its security, a sort of U.S. Bastille. Hard-core convicts were dispatched from penitentiaries that had no time to waste them. The most notorious in Christendom, Alcatraz was safely lodged there at least that no inmate had ever escaped the fortress searchlights declared to have perished in Francisco Bay.

In 1962, three men did disappear from Alcatraz. Whether they went to a grave or were devoured by sharks or are now free is anyone's guess. Siegel has wisely left this a mystery, only hinting at outcome of their flight. His eye is devoted to the plotting of their getaway, as dig at midlevel walls with pried from the carpentry, whisper and avoid the eye of their keepers.

The flow of the story is kept fresh by vivid incidents of prison life, the monthly visiting day, the drudgery, the prevailing irrepressible violence of these bullies ever-ready with a knife, the confinement

to solitary, the self-mutilation of a crazed artist when his paints and brushes are sequestered because he has caricatured the presiding turnkey, the heart seizure of another felon in indignation at a newly imposed restriction. All this imparts an authentic air to the grim background. The cinema may fumble Conrad and Hardy, but under expert guidance it can bring a jail tale chillingly close.

Clint Eastwood, a graduate of spaghetti Westerns and TV serials, has developed into an arresting screen personality. His mounting popularity is easily understandable for his controlled presence, his wry grin denoting a sardonic world-weariness, and his strong features are valuable assets. If box-office statistics are to be trusted, he has won over the former fans of John Wayne, but he is more than a mere type replacement. He gives evidence here — as he has in some of the movies he himself has supervised — of being something of an actor. His impersonation of a shrewd criminal intent above all on regaining his freedom is convincing in all its details. It is doubtful that any of his rivals could have brought it off with similar elan.

The jailbreak saga is, of course, a movie favorite, but this version becomes with those of the better grade: the memorable "Big House," written by Frances Marion and played to the hilt by Wallace Beery, and Walter Wagner's "Riot in Cell Block 11," based in part on his experiences of serving a term. Siegel has endowed his film with an intensity that holds one fast. It is exciting



Clint Eastwood (left) plotting "Escape From Alcatraz."

melodrama from start to final fade-out.

"Race d'Esp" of Guy Hocquenghem and Lionel Soulez (at the Racine, the 14 Juillet Bastille and the 14 Juillet Parnasse) is an attempt to outline the history of homosexuality during the last century. It is an erratic documentary. A great deal of information is relayed by a voice-over and several passages "reconstruct" events.

For dramatization, certain incidents have been plucked from the records. Their selection is odd. There is a lingering on the German dilettante, Baron von Gloeden, who lived in Taormina circa 1900 and photographed Sicilian boys in art poses. The Nazi persecution of Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, who maintained a sex institute in Berlin, is enacted — not very well — but the trial of Oscar Wilde, always sure-fire, is only mentioned.

Most totalitarian states have in common their intolerance of homosexuality. Himmler organized his repression and dispatched thousands to extermination camps.

Maxim Gorky in his dotage approved Stalin's restrictions, and in the China of Mao the penalty was death. The script cites the Wandervogel, the youth movement of Wilhelm, Germany, as "being of homosexual nature." Was it not rather inspired by Baden-Powell's Boy Scout movement with its chastity ideals?

The film, though informative, has been poorly assembled. It concludes with a "gay" march on Washington.

"A Child Is Waiting," made in 1962, has not released previously in European release because it was feared that its grim materials would have little popular appeal. Shown at the Deauville festival last September, it was highly praised and is now at the Action Christine (in English).

It is concerned with retarded children and its setting is a clinic for their care where Burt Lancaster is in charge and Judy Garland is in service as a nurse. John Cassavetes has directed and in semidocumentary form presents the cases of several inmates, the relations of parents to their subnormal offspring, and efforts of members of the institute's staff to win the confidence of the patients. It is an honest, provocative piece of filmmaking that avoids undue sentimentality but is nonetheless moving in its humanity. Lancaster as the authoritative official and Garland as the sympathetic matron provide performances that dramatize its issues.

The Expressionist cinema of Germany in the 1920s is being represented at the Studio Gai-le-Coeur and at the Entrepot with a program that includes Robert Wiene's "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," Murnau's "Nosferatu," "The Last Laugh" and "The Three Lights," two "Mabuse" films and "Metropolis" of Fritz Lang. All are worth another look, but certainly any study of German, cinematic Expressionism should not neglect Paul Leni's "Waxworks" and G.W. Pabst's "Pandora's Box."

The Carriage Trade

A \$30,000 Christmas Sleigh, Anyone?

By David A. Andelman

VIENNA (NYT) — It might be this year's perfect Christmas gift for the horse-fancier who loves snow and has just about everything. Josef Klicmann, the last of Vienna's great carriage-makers, says he is prepared to make a sleigh just like Empress Maria Theresa's for anyone prepared to pay the \$30,000 or so estimated cost.

Having just restored the original, he should know how to do it. For three generations he, his father and his grandfather have been making coaches for Austria's royalty, nobility and the more distinguished of the bourgeoisie.

The last royal coach he built was for the Shah of Iran for his coronation in 1966. Klicmann has no idea what became of that.

But even though Klicmann is one of the last carriage-makers in Europe, he earnestly assures his visitors that the art is not about to be lost. Though he is 65 and his son is more interested in customizing auto bodies than carriages, the father has all the energy of a man 20 years younger, willing and eager to revive a craft that he traces back to the Middle Ages in Vienna.

Josef Klicmann, Karoseriebau (carriage maker's shop), opens onto a tiny courtyard off tree-lined Wurmsbergasse, a 10-minute walk from Schoenbrunn, the summer palace of the Austro-Hungarian emperors. Klicmann spends a lot of his time at Schoenbrunn, as did his grandfather. But these days he is restoring the carriages, sleighs and hansom cabs in Schoenbrunn's Wagenburg museum — pieces that his grandfather and his colleagues built.

To those days, just after the turn of the century, carriage making in Vienna was at its height. Sixty or 70 concerns turned out gilded carriages for the nobility and shiny black coaches for the well-to-do. Now the carriages that remain are, for the most part, in museums, except for the black coaches that ferry tourists through the small streets around the sprawling Hofburg palace.

"Of course it was the motor car that did all that," Klicmann said sadly. A tall, distinguished-looking man with highly polished brown hair, a brown tweed suit, loafers, and a spotless blue workcoat, "We tried for a time to keep up. We began building custom cars. The first cars, you know, were all custom-made before the assembly line came along. Then when that happened, we switched to fire engines and ambulances, until they, too, became mass-produced."

Carriages first came to Vienna, probably from France and Italy, in the Middle Ages. By the 16th century, carriage making was established here.

At first, explained Klicmann,

also a serious historian of the carriage, it was a lady's conveyance and the men rode their horses alongside or ahead. But by the early 18th century, the carriage was a conveyance of all.

It came as a great surprise to the aides of the Shah of Persia, as Klicmann still calls him, that it was so hard to find someone to build the royal coach for the coronation.

"The Persian minister went first to England because of the royalty," Klicmann recalled with satisfaction. "Then he went to Spain, then to Holland, where there were also monarchies. He found restorers but no builders. Finally, he arrived in Vienna and tried to lease one from the Wagenburg museum but he was refused — they are state property. So he came to me."

Milestone of the Art

In nine months, Klicmann and 20 artisans built what must still be a milestone of the coach maker's art — an eight-horse carriage with gilded sides, blue lacquered doors, a silk interior and with a golden crown on top. The bill was 4 million Austrian schillings.

Most of his carriage-work these days is more routine. A green two-man job used for exercising horses was nearing completion for about 200,000 schillings (\$15,000). Inside the carriage shed was a stripped-down, 80-year-old coach Klicmann was restoring for a collector. Most of his clients appear to person to discuss their orders.

Klicmann asks lots of questions — the style, the principal function of the carriage, the number of peo-

ple likely to ride in it and their combined weight.

The springs on carriages are usually curved wooden spars carefully designed for the terrain and the weight of the passengers. Together with the modern rubber-rimmed wheels they deliver a surprisingly smooth ride.

As for a sleigh like Empress Maria Theresa's, built around 1740 in Vienna with a shell-shaped body, equipped with red upholstery and incrustated with rich, gold-plated carvings where the skis meet in the front, Klicmann figures he could duplicate it in about four months. What he can't promise is the footmen to run alongside it.

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Television

Don Quixote' Tilts at Spanish Viewers

By James M. Markham

PARIS (NYT) — The genial madman Don Quixote and his paunchy companion, Sancho Panza, have reached Spanish soil, in a serialized comic strip.

advent of Quixote to what is called "the little screen" is a moment. Hours of prime time on the state-run television, its for its mediocrity, are virtualized by imports from the States and Japan.

"Don Quixote de La Mancha" whose first episodes display wit, humor and charm, was

This makes it a double challenge for Cruz Delgado, producer of the 52-part color series, and Jose Romagosa, its marketing director, who represents such colonizers as Walter Lantz, Sesame Street and Warner Bros. in this country.

Not only must the two men and their 80 collaborators meet international standards to sell their "Quixote" abroad, but at home, they also have to defend the integrity, subtlety and irony of Spain's greatest work of literature and the stature of a national hero, the Knight of the Doleful Countenance, noble as he is hapless. And all this in a program for children.

To cover their cultural flanks, Delgado and Romagosa have enlisted

Guillermo Diaz-Plaja, a distinguished essayist and member of the Spanish Royal Academy, as literary supervisor. Another consultant is Manuel Criado del Val, a Cervantes authority, who said:

"It's a risky job supervising it because 'Quixote' is full of traps. There are underlying depths that can be lost if you're not very careful."

Perhaps because Cervantes' masterpiece is held in such towering esteem, Spanish television critics have so far withheld final judgments on the series, which is being shown in weekly installments at prime children's time — Saturdays at 3 p.m.

The Swiss have long had a keen sense of how close together you can sit without feeling crowded.



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others do was motivated by this feeling more as by marketing and sales policies.

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in proper style; more than offering a variety of music and film programs; more than letting them reserve their seats when buying their tickets at regular economy rates on long flights (and in first class on most short jumps as well).

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Spot Prices Up But Market Quiet

North Sea Oil Firms Lift Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — \$2.77-a-barrel oil-price boost by African members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has spread to the North Sea. British National Oil was the first of the North Sea producers to raise prices about 12¢ after Nigeria's weekend announcement.

Spot Oil Volume Quadrupled in '79, Expert Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP) — The amount of oil sold outside long-term contracts at higher spot prices has nearly quadrupled since the beginning of the year, petroleum analyst Walter Levy reports.

Today the Kuwait news agency reported that Kuwait is expected to raise the price of its crude oil this month to about \$23 a barrel, up from the current \$21.43 but still within the \$23.50-a-barrel OPEC ceiling set in June.

Yesterday Kuwait announced that it was raising the prices of its liquefied petroleum gases, retroactive to Thursday. The government said it raised the price of butane 10 percent to \$277 a metric ton, and the price of propane 7 percent to \$226 a metric ton. This is the third consecutive monthly increase in Kuwait's prices for liquefied petroleum gas.

North Sea oil is similar to that of the African countries — a high-quality, low-sulfur crude that commands a premium price because refiners prefer it for processing into gasoline and other light fuels.

For a time early this year North Sea prices were higher than the African prices, but subsequently they matched African prices closely. Some contracts for North Sea oil have clauses saying that prices are to rise when African prices rise.

K. Money-Supply Rise Threat to Tory Strategy

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — An unexpectedly large expansion of the money supply threatens the Conservative government's strategy of trying to ensure that the economy does not have enough money to finance an inflationary wage on political observers say.

Officials recently have stressed control of the money supply as the key to curbing inflation and promoting growth in the economy. Despite wage settlements have recently averaging increases of 25 percent and higher, and prices have risen 16.5 percent year ended September.

What appears to be a low to the creditability of the government's approach was struck by the disclosure that deposits in the banking system rose by 14.4 percent in the four weeks ended Oct. 29. These so-called eligible liabilities toward a large increase in money supply in the period, bankers say.

14.4% M-3 Rise

Some economists suggest the underlying increase in M-3 money supply could amount to 2 percent for the month. If this estimate is correct, the official figures issued next week, Britain's money supply will be running at a 14.4-percent annual increase, well above the government's target of 7 to 11 percent in the year to next May.

The increase in the banking system's deposits coincided with a sharp increase in bank lending. Britain's five major clearing banks increased their lending by \$596 million in the four-week period, when only a small seasonal rise of some \$400 million was expected.

According to a statement by the clearing banks, some special factors may have been at work, including borrowing to finance an increase in value-added tax owed the government. Yet four bank and brokerage firm economists who were monitoring these developments carefully said the special factors could not have accounted for such a large increase in the monetary aggregates.

Rate Hike Seen

A bond dealer went a step further, flatly stating that the government's monetary policy has been a failure. "The government clearly hasn't been able to contain bank lending, and the only thing that will work is a shock effect. The bank rate (minimum lending rate) will have to be raised" from the current 14 percent, he said.

Several banks are expecting the Bank of England to raise the M.L.R. as early as Thursday. Short-term interest rates rose today following release of the banking figures. As a result, the M.L.R. is now below money-market rates, and consequently needs to be brought into line, bankers say.

News and Notes

Thorn Electrical and EMI Ltd. say their boards have agreed on the terms for a merger that would be the largest in recent British history. The agreed offer values EMI, whose products range from pop records to ultra-sophisticated medical X-ray scanners, at more than \$174 million. Thorn's earlier bid, spurred by EMI, valued the company in the region of £150 million. The terms of the agreement, which is recommended by directors of EMI, are 28 Thorn ordinary shares plus \$8.11, 7-percent net convertible preference shares for every 100 EMI ordinary shares. This involves the issue of 3.1 million Thorn ordinary shares and \$64.5 million of convertible preference shares. Original terms of the Thorn bid for EMI were seven Thorn for every 20 ordinary shares of EMI.

Mobil Oil has agreed to pay out \$18.5 million of natural gas refunds and to pay the government a civil penalty of \$500,000, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission says. The refunds were the first agreed to by a natural gas producer as a result of enforcement actions brought by the regulatory commission or by its predecessor, the Federal Power Commission, the agency says. The money will go chiefly to local distribution companies serving the Northeast who will be expected to pass along the refunds to consumers. The civil penalty was the first imposed under the 1978 Natural Gas Policy Act. The commission sued Mobil June 22, charging the company with overcharging for gas sold from the Waskom Field in Texas to Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, an interstate pipeline that sells to local distributors. In settling, Mobil did not admit to overcharging, but did admit to failing to obtain commission approval before stopping deliveries from fields in Texas and Louisiana to Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, an interstate pipeline.

Occidental Petroleum Chairman Armand Hammer says his company signed a 10-year cooperation agreement on Nov. 2 with Bulgaria for implementation of projects covering the design and construction of chemical, plastics, petrochemicals and fertilizer plants, development of coal production and liquefaction, mineral exploration and the exploration, production and marketing of crude oil.

UAL Inc.'s United Airlines says it will drop 200 "unprofitable and fuel-inefficient" flights from its 1,500-flight schedule by 1980 to save fuel. The largest U.S. air carrier says the reduction is to make it "more competitive and efficient in a time of forecasted declining traffic growth and rising costs, particularly for jet fuel." Its fuel bill is expected to reach \$1.3 billion in 1980, more than double its bill for 1978.

Senate Supports Freezing Bank Bids by Foreigners

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (NYT) — The Senate unexpectedly has approved a six-month moratorium on foreign purchases of U.S. commercial banks.

While prospects for the provision to become law are bleak since there is no similar bill in the House, and it is not likely to be accepted in conference, the bills reflect growing congressional concern over a sharp increase in bank takeovers by foreign interests. There are now at least 47 foreign-owned banks in the United States with domestic assets of more than \$19 billion.

The controversial measure, sponsored by Senator John Heinz 34, R-Pa., was quietly and unexpectedly slipped into legislation approved Friday to phase out interest-rate ceilings on consumer deposits. The moratorium provision was approved by voice vote. "I guess we took everyone by surprise," an aide to Sen. Heinz said, "but we simply intended to raise the consciousness of our counterparts in the House."

Underpinning spot prices is the need to maintain crude oil inventories at the highest possible levels because of the continued worry about supply, especially in view of developments in Iran. Reference to "normal" stocks is no longer relevant. The goal is full tanks and as much as possible on the water.

The Heinz amendment would bar such purchases for at least six months while the Federal Reserve and other regulators study the effects of the acquisitions.

The Carter Administration opposed a moratorium, asserting that the purchases to far had increased competition in the banking sector, while improving management at financial institutions and strengthening their capitalization.

The American Bankers Association also opposed the moratorium, saying it was unnecessary since bank regulators already had authority to block foreign bank acquisitions. However, the measure was supported by many smaller commercial banks.

Commerce Department to provide up to \$350 million in loan guarantees for specialty steel companies. The assistance aimed to help the companies modernize in the face of foreign competition, adjust to government-mandated environmental standards, and preserve jobs. Similar aims were outlined last week by Mr. Miller to justify administration support for aid to Chrysler.

So far, five steel companies have received a total of \$364.4 million in loan guarantees under the program, and the Commerce Department is considering requests for an additional \$160 million to other steel companies.

Congress approved \$1.6 billion in guarantees two years ago — the largest single loan-guarantee package ever approved — to save New York City from bankruptcy.

Chrysler is not a new precedent," said Sen. Donald Riegle Jr., D-Mich., a leader of the effort in the Senate to support Chrysler. "The government now has outstanding a total of some \$240 billion in loan guarantees." Many of these guarantees, however, are for housing, rural electrical facilities and municipalities.

Among the controversial features of the Chrysler proposal is the powerful role afforded Mr. Miller. Under the administration's bill, Mr. Miller would, in spirit if not in fact, be serving on the company's board (Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

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Wall St. Prices Off; Trade Light

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 — New York Stock Exchange prices lost ground today in light trading as investors moved to the sidelines to await some resolution of the tense situation in Iran.

A major concern was the possibility Iran might embargo oil shipments to the United States. However, an Iranian embassy official in Washington said no such decision has been made.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.15 to 806.48 and declines led advances 976 to 449 as volume rose to 22.06 million shares. Some banks were closed for election day.

Analysts said a gloomy revision of the U.S. inflation outlook by presidential inflation adviser Alfred Kahn added to market weakness.

Mr. Kahn said he no longer expects inflation to drop below double-digit rates by late winter or early spring. He declined in a speech before the National Press Club to say what inflation rate he expects next year, but he did say the underlying rate might now be as high as 9 percent.

Carter DM Notes Oversubscribed

FRANKFURT, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — The Bundesbank reported today that the first tranche of acquired Carter notes had been heavily oversubscribed. Applications before today's noon deadline totaled 3.893 billion Deutschmarks. The Bundesbank and the U.S. Treasury had planned for applications of 2 billion DM.

The Bundesbank said 2,005 billion Deutschmarks of the market-bearer notes was allotted. All applications for up to 100,000 DM were allotted in full. A second tranche of Carter notes is scheduled for next January and will also be limited to 2 billion DM.

The 8.55-percent, 2½-year issue drew applications of 1,549 billion DM, and 808.4 million DM were allotted. The 8.5-percent, 3½-year issue drew applications of 2,344 billion DM, and 1,197 billion DM were allotted.

Swiss Prices Decline

BERN, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ) — Lower heating oil and food costs pushed Switzerland's consumer price index down a slight 0.1 percent in October 1979, the Swiss government's statistics office said today.

The sharp decline in auto sales was generally in line with sales analysts' expectations. Nonetheless, on a seasonally adjusted basis, total industry car sales slid to 9.4 million units annually, their lowest point since October, 1976, when sales were affected by a strike. This compares with a 10.5-million rate in September. Some analysts expect sales to stay around October's rate at least through the fourth quarter.

An industry sales analyst said the 9.4-million annual rate includes a 7.3-million-unit rate for U.S. makes and a 2.1-million-unit rate for imports. That domestic figure is about equal to adjusted rates that U.S. automakers posted in the depth of the recession during 1975.

Datsun posted a sharp 64-percent gain from its last year's year-ago level, and also showed signs of narrowing the traditional sales gap between it and arch-rival Toyota, the No. 1 U.S. importer. Officials of Nissan USA, which markets Datsun models, have made ambitious plans to compete with Toyota this year, including boosting factory shipments to raise dealer inventories.

Chrysler reported a sales decline of 40 percent for the month to 67,689 units. It announced a \$300 rebate to the buyers of its first 300,000 U.S.-made 1980 models, and 1979 models in stock.

General Motors sales fell 22 percent and those of Ford dropped 19 percent.

American Motor Corp.'s car sales rose 37 percent to 17,632 and Volkswagen of America's sales surged 293 percent to 18,935 U.S.-made units.

Among major imports, Toyota sales rose 14.6 percent to 38,771 units, Honda rose 35.3 percent to 25,575, Mazda gained 81.4 percent to 13,702, Fiat dropped 27.9 percent to 3,485, Mercedes slumped 24.9 percent to 3,433, BMW rose 22.2 percent to 3,863 and Renault rose 69.2 percent to 1,790.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions (in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated)			
Husky Oil			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	672.7	524.8	
Profits	42.5	39.1	
Per Share	3.82	3.54	
Noranda Mines			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	636.3	433.5	
Profits	74.3	36.8	
Per Share	0.90	0.52	
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,740	1,230	
Profits	214.6	80.5	
Per Share	2.59	1.14	
<i>Share adjusted to reflect 3-for-1 split in August, 1979.</i>			
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	208,300	242,260	
Profits	1,980.1	2,820	
Mitsubishi Metal			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	133,380	94,480	
Profits	22.0	466.0	
Per Share	2.170	2,920	
Engineering & Ship.			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	100,270	100,660	
Profits	2,170	2,920	
<i>1978 results restated. Quarterly dividend increased to 40 from 36 cents, payable Dec. 10, record Nov. 23.</i>			
Mitsui Mining & Smelting			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	119,330	82,040	
Profits	1,310	2,790	
Nissan Motor			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,324.7	1,157	
Profits	40,300	34,860	
Per Share	26.40	25.23	
First Trust			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,324.7	1,157	
Profits	40,300	34,860	
Per Share	26.40	25.23	
United States Columbia Gas System			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,980	1,800	
Profits	112.87	103.11	
Per Share	3.21	2.92	
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,640	2,410	
Profits	148.94	140.75	
Per Share	4.23	3.99	
Emerson Electric			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	692.0	559.7	
Profits	50.40	42.67	
Per Share	0.84	0.72	
Lockheed Alt			
1979	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,610	2,230	
Profits	201.03	173.15	
Per Share	3.37	2.93	
<i>1978 results restated. Quarterly dividend increased to 40 from 36 cents, payable Dec. 10, record Nov. 23.</i>			

In 1971, Congress approved \$250 million in loan guarantees to Lockheed Aircraft. Lockheed used \$245 million, which was paid back by 1977. The government made a \$31-million net profit on administrative fees for the guarantees. Another parallel can be found in 1977, when Congress authorized the



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(Continued on Page 11)

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month	Stock	12 Month
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
(Continued from Page 12)									
3M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
4M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
5M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
6M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
7M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
8M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
9M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
10M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
11M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
12M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
13M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
14M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
15M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
16M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
17M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
18M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
19M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
20M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
21M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
22M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
23M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
24M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
25M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
26M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
27M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
28M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
29M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
30M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
31M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
32M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
33M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
34M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
35M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
36M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
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99M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14
100M Corp.	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14	11.14

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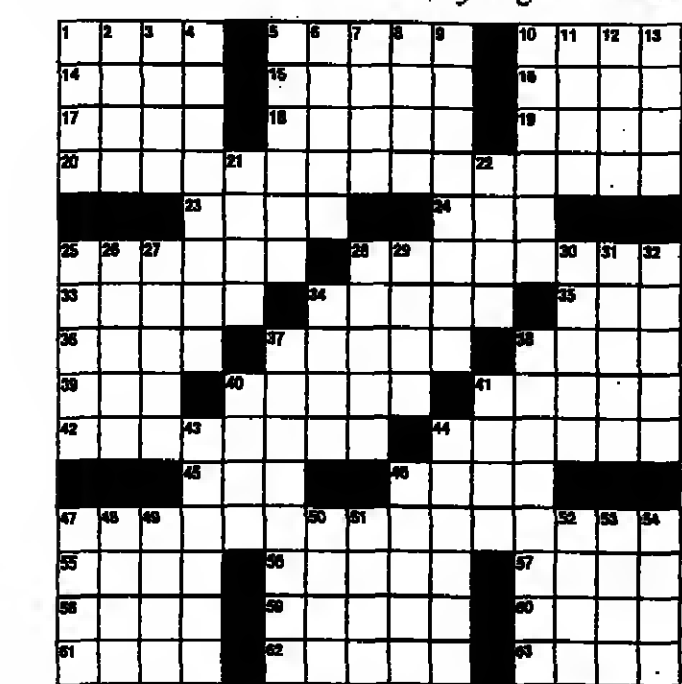
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Bulgaria (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50	Khmer Rep. (air).....	\$	136.50 75.00	Spain (air).....	\$	63.00 37.00
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Ceylon (air).....	\$	136.50 75.00	Kuwait (air).....	\$	114.00 63.00	Sweden (air).....	S.Kr.	260.00 145.00
Cyprus.....	\$	72.50 40.50	Lebanon (air).....	\$	85.50 47.00	Switzerland.....	S.Fr.	150.00 82.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50	Libya (air).....	\$	85.50 47.00	Thailand (air).....	\$	136.50 75.00
Denmark (air).....	D.Kr.	330.00 180.00	Luxembourg.....	L.Fr.	2,025.00 1,125.00	Tunisia (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50
Egypt (air).....	\$	85.50 47.00	Malagasy (air).....	\$	97.50 54.00	Turkey (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50
Ethiopia (air).....	\$	114.00 63.00	Malta (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50	U.A.Z. (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50
Finland (air).....	F.M.	300.00 165.00	Malaya (air).....	\$	136.50 75.00	U.S.R. (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50
France.....	F.F.	260.00 145.00	Mexico (air).....	\$	114.00 63.00	U.S.A. (air).....	\$	97.50 54.00
Germany.....	D.M.	139.00 75.00	Morocco (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50	Vietnam (air).....	\$	136.50 75.00
Gibraltar (air).....	£S1.	19.50 10.50	Nepal (air).....	\$	114.00 63.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50
Greece (air).....	Dr.	2,100.00 1,170.00	Netherlands.....	Fl.	150.00 82.00	Zaire (air).....	\$	114.00 63.00
Hong Kong (air).....	\$	136.50 75.00	New Zealand (air).....	\$	146.00 81.00	Other European Countries (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50
Hungary (air).....	\$	72.50 40.50	Norway (air).....	N.Kr.	289.00 161.00			

CROSSWORD

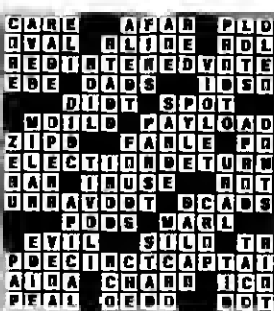
By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Niche
5 Ranch animal
10 Early invader of Britain
14 Carry on
15 "It—Be You," 1924 song
16 To no avail
17 Voyaging
18 Cover-up name
19 Brand
20 Key tablet in deciphering Egyptian writing
23 Makes a choice
24 Chou En-Lai
25 Water parted by Moses
28 Small telescope
33 Newcomer to U.S.
34 Judy of "Laugh-In" fame
35 Joe College's word
36 Actress Diana from England
37 Athenian lawgiver
38 Miss—, in Faulkner's "Sanctuary"
- 39 —of the Covenant
40 Dye-yielding herbs
41 Gave infection to
42 Cooking seasoning
44 "The—," song by Nevin Cole or Turner
46 Part of a pippin
47 Frank Gillyroy drama, with "The"
58 Guthrie
59 "The—Is a Lonely Hunter"
57 Move by small degrees
58 "Do as—"
59 Type style
60 Crested coins
61 Testing places, for short
62 Yield
63 —Chandler, ex-Yankee pitcher
- DOWN
- 1 "The Sultan of—"
2 Cilium
- 3 S-shaped molding
4 Bon Silane bouquet
5 California peak
6 Hawthorne's "Twice-Told"
7 Change a text
8 —d'esprit (frame of mind)
9 First Lady
10 Plant part
11 Concept
12 Comb. form
13 London motorist's spare
21 Not clandestine
22 Pungent mint
25 "M*A*S*H" character
26 A province of Ecuador
27 Daggers
28 Troops' sortie
29 N.F.L. men
30 Sports palace
31 Side arm
32 Umbrageous
34 Coconut fiber
37 Wreath
38 Times
40 Early Christian wine vessels
41 Unit of pressure
42 Savors
43 Itemized list
44 —blanche
47 Spinnaker, for one
48 Sky Bear
49 Prattle
50 Part of TV
51 Urchin
52 Minx
53 Helge
54 Molt

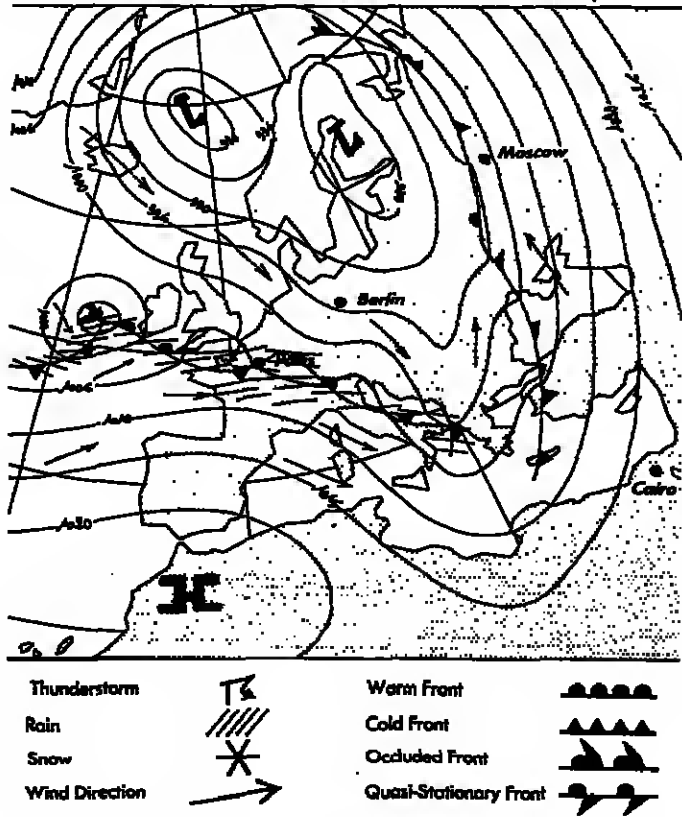
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	17	63
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MIAMI	26	79
ANKARA	14	57	Overcast	MILAN	13	55
ATHENS	14	57	Rain	MONTREAL	6	43
BEIRUT	21	70	Misty	MOSCOW	-2	28
BERGAMO	21	70	Misty	MUNICH	4	40
BERLIN	11	52	Rain	NEW YORK	32	90
BRUSSELS	11	52	Overcast	NICE	15	59
BUCHAREST	8	46	Rain	OSLO	3	38
BUDAPEST	3	37	Foggy	PARIS	14	57
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41
COPENHAGEN	4	40	Overcast	ROME	17	63
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	14	57
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain	STOCKHOLM	13	55
EDINBURGH	9	48	Fair	TENGA	14	57
FLORENCE	11	52	Misty	TEL AVIV	25	77
FRANKFURT	8	46	Rain	TOKYO	17	63
GENEVA	11	52	Rain	TUNIS	13	55
HELSINKI	4	39	Showers	VIENNA	15	59
HONGKONG	24	75	Cloudy	WARSAW	5	41
ISTANBUL	15	59	Rain	WASHINGTON	13	55
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Misty	ZURICH	8	46
LISBON	21	70	Misty			
LONDON	12	54	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Cloudy			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Traveler's Checks Buyer Files Suit To Share American Express Profits

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP) — A suit has been filed against American Express Co. in an attempt to make the firm share with purchasers of its traveler's checks the \$100 million in interest that the checks earned last year.

The suit also seeks to freeze about \$2 billion in funds from outstanding traveler's checks sold by American Express.

It was filed yesterday in State Supreme Court in Manhattan by attorney Lincoln Epworth on behalf of Ann Stutch, identified only as a purchaser of American Express traveler's checks.

Court papers claimed that American Express illegally used the money as assets when it should have held it in trust for purchasers of money orders.

"We have reviewed the papers and this case is without merit," an American Express spokesman said.

PEANUTS



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



B. C.



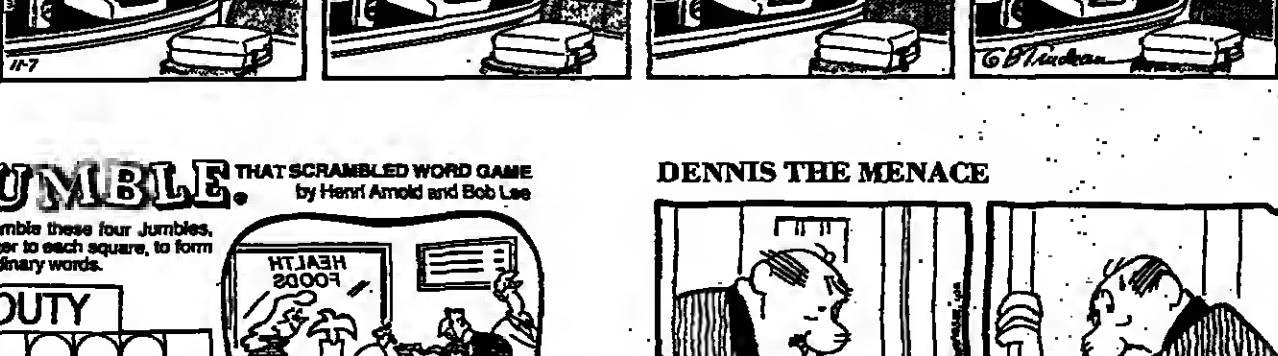
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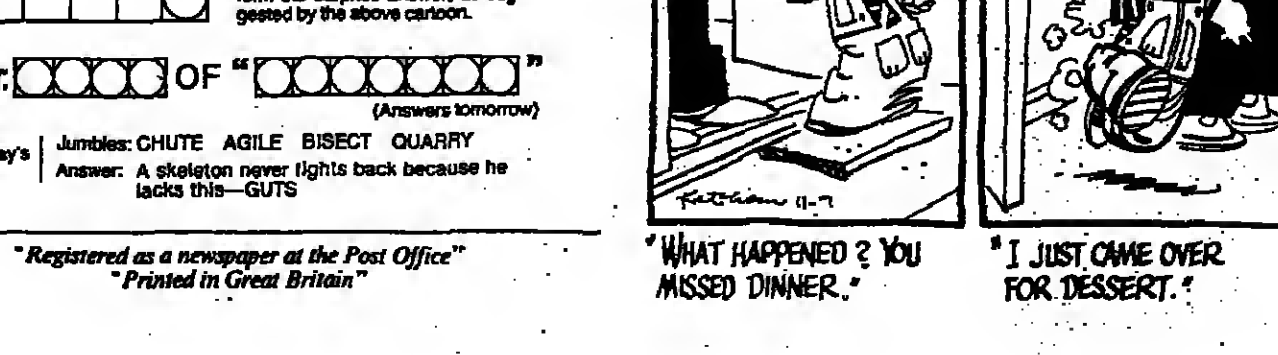
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BOOKS

THE LAST DECADE

Essays and Reviews, 1965-75

By Lionel Trilling, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 241 pp. \$

PREFACES TO THE EXPERIENCE OF LITERATURE

By Lionel Trilling, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 302 pp. \$1

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ONE tends to think of the late Lionel Trilling as a master of large views, a man who looked out upon literary and moral landscapes, a formulator of inspired generalizations. His view of things strikes us as aerial, spacious, a cartography of culture.

It would be difficult, for example, to imagine anyone else writing Trilling's "Sincerity and Authenticity," a brilliant study of "moral life in process of revising itself." Only Trilling, in "The Opposing Self," could have caught so eloquently the modern self's "intense and adverse imagination of the culture in which it has its being," an imagination "characterized by certain powers of indignant perception."

Mediator of Imagination

In his book on Matthew Arnold, Trilling said of his subject that "he sought to conciliate epochs." Trilling, too, was a great conciliator, a labor mediator of the imagination, which in our time is given to walk-outs and wildcat strikes. In "The Last Decade: Essays and Reviews, 1965-75," the most interesting essays are those with the largest scope: "Art, Will and Necessity," "Mind in the Modern World," "What Is Criticism?" and "The Uncertain Future of the Humanistic Educational Ideal." The first of these essays opens with a characteristic Trilling passage: "Art, we might say, exists for us through our crises of belief in its potency."

"Prefaces to the Experience of Literature" presents Trilling in his other, more intimate role: the teacher who was a legend at Columbia University. "Prefaces" was originally published as a textbook anthology for use in college courses in English and comparative literature.

For each story, poem or play in the anthology, Trilling wrote a critical essay and, according to his publisher, this caused some difficulty. There were teachers who found that they had little to add when confronted by Trilling's commentaries, and the textbook was revised to include only a few of the essays presented here.

While Trilling may have been intimidating under those circumstances, the effect is just the opposite for the reader of "Prefaces." It is as if the author were inviting us into his home, which is literature, and giving us the run of the place. What he talks about here is how literature works and how it works on us. He makes us feel, as T.S. Eliot said about the Metaphysical poets, the sensations of ideas.

Here he is examining, in "Neither Out Far Nor In Deep," a poem by Robert Frost, the meaning of the progression from the word "look" to "watch" to "keep." "The minimal word" he writes "is replaced, and explained, by a phrase of great dignity and richness of meaning. It implies a strong intention, and the activity of the mind as well as of the eye. And the activity of the heart as well as of the mind. It is a phrase that may suggest the idea of danger, or of hope, or of solitude, or of loyalty."

In discussing W.H. Auden's poem "In Memory of Sigmund Freud," Trilling observes that the "large optimism" of the poem's text is qualified by the poetic technique, which is like an unconscious comment on Freud's work and life. "One has the sense of prose," Trilling says, "that is always at the point of becoming metrical, or at least markedly cadenced, and always being prevented, falling back to its prose tone. And this effect of that energy continually checked, even if continually asserting itself, is supported by the interplay between the lengths of the lines of which the stanzas consist, the ranging first two lines with which each stanza begins, the sharply curtailed third, the fourth that a little recoups what its predecessor had lost."

Here is how Trilling sums up the main theme of "The Wild Duck" by Ibsen: "The play suggests that it is wicked for one person to impose upon another a greater amount of reality than can comfortably be

borne." In another essay, conducted us through the endless reverberations of the line of "The Death of Ivan Ilych" by Tolstoy: "Ivan Ilych had been most simple and ordinary and therefore most true. Guy de Maupassant's story 'Choux' concerns an older man, decides to pass the balance of his life in the home of his illegitimate son, whom he has never seen who then rejects him at first because he is everything the despises. Of this seemingly abstract, Trilling says: 'We expect certain satisfaction as our ideal pictures are checked and enlarged by our skeptical intelligence which poses the question: Will son?'

In Chekhov's "Enemies," Irlow's grief over the death of his son is adulterated by the fact that he puts his grief at the service of his social competitiveness, plicating Ernest Hemingway's "Hills Like White Elephants," ing takes up the sentence, were all waiting reasonably, and finds in the worst possible way the key to the separate detachment of the story. Everyone who cares about temporary literature, or ordinary life, ought to be grateful Trilling's publisher for reissues collected works in a uniform. To have them on one's shelf is a secure feeling. When it seems, as it must, that the only innocence is drowned in can always go to that shelf of illusion."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from a 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States on list are not necessarily correct.

FICTION

1. JAILBRED, by Kurt Vonnegut.
2. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Howard Fast.
3. THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Howard Fast.
4. THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King.
5. TRIPLE, by Ken Follet.
6. THE GREEN RIPPER, by M.A. Lay.
7. SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron.
8. SHADOW OF THE MOON, by M.A. Lay.
9. THE MAYA COMING, by Robert Ludlum.
10. THE EXECUTIONER'S SON, by Norman Mailer.
11. THE TRUMPET WORLD WAR, AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking authors.
12. THE FORK, by Shagan.
13. CLASS REUNION, by Roma.
14. PASSION PLAY, by Ken Kesey.
15. THE GHOST WRITER, by Philip Roth.

NONFICTION

1. THE COMPLETE SCARS: DALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D., and Sam Stein.
2. AUNT ERMA'S COPE, by Erma Bombeck.
3. HOW TO PROCEED WITH YOUR LIFE, by Howard Ruff.
4. RESTORING THE AMERICAN DREAM, by Robert Ringer.
5. THE NIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe.
6. CRUEL SEX, by Sam Martin.
7. THE PARTISAN PROGRAM, by Nathan Phillips.
8. HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowy.
9. ENERGY FUTURE, edited by Robert Shoenberg and David Vignia.
10. THE OLD PATAGONIAN EXPRESS, by Paul Theroux.
11. THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Carl Sagan.
12. BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan.
13. THE POWER THAT BE, by David Halberstam.
14. THE BRONX ZOO, by Sperry.
15. THE GREAT SEALK HUNT, by Hunter Thompson.

JUMBLE.

That Scrambled Word Game by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOUTY
AGELL
STONEX
VACTAR

Answer: HOUTY OF "HOUTY" (Answers tomorrow)

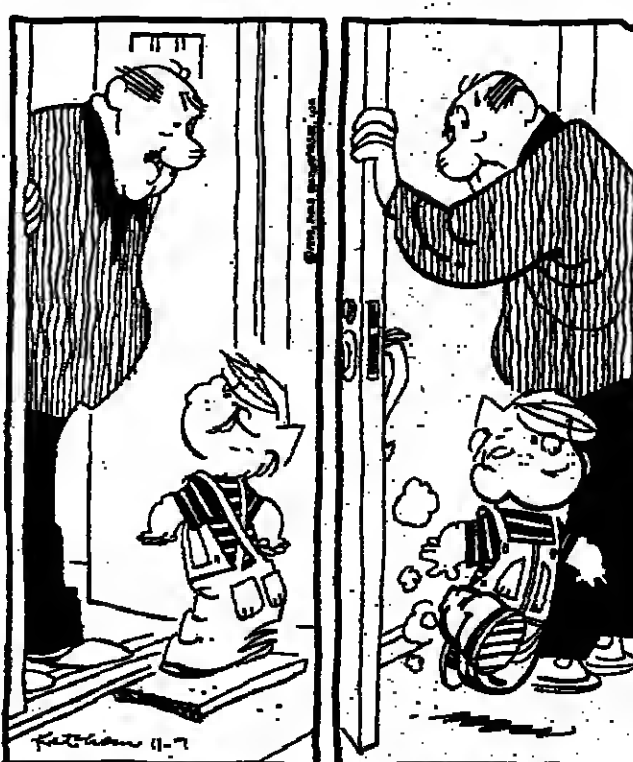
Yesterday's Jumbles: CHUTE AGILE BISECT QUARRY

Answer: A skeleton never lights back because he lacks this—GUTS

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I JUST CAME OVER FOR DESSERT."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South reaches four hearts after a routine bidding sequence and West leads his four top clubs. How should South plan to bring home the game?

Clearly he must finesse in hearts, and there will be no difficulty if East has the king with not more than two small cards to protect it. But South should force the possibility that East has four hearts, including the king. In that case it will be necessary to shorten the trumps in the closed hand.

The first move must be to ruff with the ten, since the seven and four may be needed to underplay dummy's 9-8. East has thrown spades on the club, so it is not safe to play that suit. South crosses to dummy with a diamond lead and finesses twice in trumps. When West shows out on the second round there is work to be done. Dummy's low diamond is ruffed, leaving South with the A-Q of trumps poised over East's guarded king. A spade is led to the king, and a spade loser is thrown on a diamond winner. Diamonds are con-

tinued, and as the lead remains the dummy East's trumps are trapped.

The same plan succeeds if East throws diamonds instead of spades on his partner's clubs. But must now find an extra entry to spade suit, and the finesse jack becomes necessary.

WEST
♠ Q875
♥ 98
♦ A742
♣ AKQ3

EAST
♠ AKQJ
♥ Q875
♦ QJ98
♣ 74

SOUTH
♠ AKQJ
♥ AQJ74
♦ 8
♣ 855

North and West were vulnerable.

Trumps: 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, A. Spades: 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, A. Hearts: 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, A. Clubs: 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, A.

Observer

Softening Up Facts

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One of the morning papers said that some hard facts were beginning to emerge.

"Have you heard about the facts?" I asked my breakfast companion.

"What about them?" she said.

"That's hard," I said.

"That's ridiculous," she said.

"Facts have no molecular structure and can, therefore, be neither hard nor soft."

An artifact, on the other hand, is an object having mass and texture, and is, hence, capable of possessing the quality of hardness, or such other qualities as softness, sponginess, sliminess, scratchiness or oiliness, to name but a few. The hardness you ascribe to the facts indicates quite clearly that they are not facts, but artifacts."

"It says right here in the paper," said I, "that some hard facts are beginning to emerge."

"I don't doubt it," she said.

"Doubt what?"

"That the facts are emergent. When did the revolutions of the planets around the sun emerge?"

"At the creation," I said.

"Exactly," she said. "The planets revolved around the sun for eons. That is a fact. It was a fact before there was anybody on earth sensible enough to realize it was a fact. The fact did not emerge when somebody pointed a telescope at the sky and discovered the nature of planetary relationships to the sun. The fact was merely discovered."

"Keeping that in mind, consider your newspaper report that some hard facts are beginning to emerge. I have already disposed of the absurd possibility that these facts can be hard, soft, scratchy, oily, etcetera, and have shown that facts exist independently of their discovery."

"She paused out of respect for the glaze seeping over my eyeballs."

"Are you bored?" she asked.

"Give it to me right from the shoulder," I begged. "Are some

facts beginning to emerge or is this newspaper giving me false facts?"

"As briefly as possible," she said, "your newspaper is merely stating that some facts, possibly long-existent, have now come to its attention. These facts are, of course, not hard. They may, however, be interesting, dull, amusing, important or trivial, depending upon your interests. We may conclude that they are interesting and important to the editor of your newspaper since he gives them space he knows to be valuable. It is quite likely that he wishes these facts to seem interesting and important to you, rather than dull and trivial, since he has allowed his writer to prefix the word 'facts' with the idiotic but attention-getting word 'hard'."

"I wish I hadn't brought it up," I said.

"To answer your second question," she continued, "it is impossible for your newspaper to give you false facts."

"How about some more coffee?"

"Your newspaper," she said, "might very well report that the planets do not revolve around the sun but that the sun revolves around the earth. Misinformation of this sort appears frequently in the press, but it is not a false fact, since it is not a fact at all. It is merely an error or, if published with intent to deceive, a lie or, if published with intent to hoodwink, a hoax. A fact cannot be false. Failure to grasp this childish truth led Sen. Joseph McCarthy to expose the muddle of his own mind when he said he had 'facts' which, if true, would reveal Communist conspiracy in government."

"Are you sure you've got your facts straight?" I asked.

"Facts," she said, "approach infinity in number and are not subject to arrangement in linear sequence in either two or three dimensions, except for the purposes of systematic reasoning, which process requires us to ignore the inconvenient random existence of numberless facts apparently irrelevant to our line of thought, despite a large body of evidence that random facts discarded during the attempt to establish a pure line of reasoning often come back to haunt us."

"Is that so?" I asked.

"That's a fact," she said, "and it isn't hard either. It's just a fact."



Baker

Paul Erdman, After the Crash

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON (WP) — But... but... 12 years ago, before the Swiss police walked him out of his bank and into his jail cell, before he'd even thought of writing "The Crash of '79," much less two other best sellers, Paul Erdman swung through New York in his black-topped banker's shoes and a wristwatch about as thick as a communion wafer, and he was nothing like this. Nothing at all.

Right now, Paul Erdman, 47, is nodding and grinning in the dean's office at the Georgetown University foreign service school. He is about five inches from the person telling him what he seemed like 12 years ago, when he was president of the Salik Bank in Basel, lean and solemn. And he loves it, keeps rapping out these big men's-guilt guppies, with a belly now, and big red cheeks, solid American. No more Mr. Euro-dollar.

What a choirboy he was on that New York swing, wearing a suit as lively as a Mercedes hearse. "Right!" he says. "That was the bit!" The beady laugh stampedes out again, the brass buttons flash on his tan sport coat.

Prediction

He predicted, on that day, that America would have to devalue the dollar at least once — an impossible thought in 1967. But not to the wonderkid, a graduate of the Georgetown foreign service school who went on to a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Basel, a consulting job with the Stanford Research Institute, and then the presidency of the Salik Bank, which he co-founded.

He was an American belying up to the last in one of the most private clubs on earth, which is to say Swiss banking, the sort of club in which there are no rules because there's no need for rules.

"Swiss bankers were all self-disciplined," Erdman says, his eyebrows rising. "Until..."

Until Erdman's bank lost \$40 million in 1979, and he was accused of trying to corner the world cocoa market, "not a crime

in Switzerland unless you do not succeed," he has written.

Now, he says: "Corner a market? C'mon, nobody corners markets." True, one of his assistants had contracted to buy half of the world's cocoa that year, \$153 million worth, not bad for a bank with a net worth of \$8 or \$9 million. And there had already been some problems with some losing speculations, but losing \$40 million —

Overnight, he became, as he puts it, an "ex-master banker" or "the Charlie Manson of the gnomes of Zurich," depending on how you want to look at it. He was accused of *Verdacht der ungetreuen Geschäftsführung*, which in Switzerland is viewed with a disdain ordinarily reserved for people who throw hand grenades into school buses. It means suspicion of untrue management.

Bailing Out

He wangled his way out of jail on \$100,000 bail. Which he jumped, carrying 60 pages of what would become "The Billion Dollar Sure Thing," which led to two more best sellers, "The Silver Bears" and "The Crash of '79." There are two more — one an untitled novel he hopes to finish in January about the declining power of America, and another, called "Atlantic City," about a Wall Street Mafia fight to control gambling, already sold to the movies.

He lives in a house overlooking San Francisco Bay with his Swiss wife, when they aren't at the ranch in Sonoma County. He has two daughters at Georgetown's foreign service school, where he's getting ready to lecture a seminar.

"The problem with banking," he says, "is that if you want to be a good banker you have to stay in the bank and watch people. All day. Every day. No fun."

Fun is getting on a plane "every two weeks" to do research, visit friends, or have lunch, as he has just had lunch, "with a bunch of big-time Wall Street types."

Anyhow, getting back to the difficulties in Switzerland, Erd-



Frank Johnson, The Washington Post

man didn't spend a lot of time at his bank, and the guy who headed the commodities department but that the price of cocoa was going up, and kept on betting as the price went down.

"This happens every year, some guy in a bank gets stubborn and puts good money after bad till there isn't any left. The Franklin National Bank gets on the wrong side of the dollar and goes belly up. The Swiss Credit Bank lost \$1 billion!"

Erdman, slouched on a leather couch, rolls this \$1 billion figure around on his tongue. It takes him out of the book of records for being the biggest loser in Swiss banking history.

Fun. He uses this word a lot, especially — or even — for a Lutheran minister's son. ("I have standard Lutheran beliefs, but I'd never try to force them on anybody," he can say with a straight face.)

And nowadays: "It's fun writing novels."

His novels are all about high finance, and there's just enough truth in them that when the projected date for "The Crash of '79" came and went (March 20) the Wall Street Journal ran a piece saying it hadn't happened.

"I predicted oil at \$16 a barrel in 1978, which seemed to necessitate American exports at \$50 billion. Which, by the way, is exactly what happened."

On the other hand, on April 2 of this year, Erdman predicted 7- to 9-percent inflation.

"Yeah well, that's when every-

body else was saying six percent."

Not Gibran, it is pointed out, which is a large chunk of everybody in the financial world, and which predicted 8.9 percent.

Anyway, he writes novels for a living now. "I found out there's only one problem in writing books: finishing them. Once I learned that, no more problems."

Life has been good. He can have everything now except a visit to Switzerland, where he was sentenced in absentia to eight years.

It gets better and better, even with a cancer operation two years ago. "I was glad it was cancer. Either you're lucky and you live, or you're unlucky and you die. I'd rather have go/no-go than something that hangs on..."

And afterwards, you enjoy yourself much more, enjoy life. Sunsets, yeah, I don't want to get corny about it, but yeah."

Lately, he's been forecasting a long period of economic stagnation and inflation for America because of the energy crisis. He'd had hopes for nuclear energy "but after the number Jane Fonda it's dead." We're going to lose political and military power in Western Europe, he believes. Nuclear weapons will spread, "and that's what's gonna kill us, not Jane Fonda's power plant."

Shift to Lecture

By now the room has filled with students and the conversation has shifted to a lecture, the syntax sharp and tight with the man's gift to the pulpit.

"Japan?" he'll say. "Listen, we're talking about Japan Inc. aren't we? You know, those guys..."

There'll be no crash, he says, as long as Carter doesn't succumb to election-year pressure, and go back to easy money. But we've come close, he says, as in the dollar crisis just past.

People were taking paper money and throwing it at gold, silver, even copper, sugar. And then a referendum to a \$40-million mistake that probably none of his daughters' classmates in this seminar have even heard of.

"They haven't gotten around to cocoa, yet."

Man Ray Passes Dali PEOPLE: For Surrealist Record

A painting by Man Ray set an auction record price for a Surrealist painter. It fetched \$750,000 in New York, three times the previous record of \$245,000 paid for a work by Salvador Dali in 1974. The painting, "Observatory Time for Lov-ers," was sold to a private European buyer. It was part of a collection of Surrealist paintings which netted \$6.4 million at Sotheby Parke-Bernet. Seventeen individual records were posted at the auction, including \$620,000 for a work by Max Ernst and \$330,000 for a painting by Joan Miro.

"The Devil Went Down to Georgia" doesn't exactly sound like the sort of song that would bring standing ovations out of Londoners, but that's what happened when Charlie Daniels did it for them. He played to a sell-out crowd — adding everything from Mexican ballads to hard rock to his usual country repertoire. The Guardian cheered as loudly as the fans. The newspaper, "Daniels proved there's more to him than novelty songs and fiddle virtuosity."

A Los Angeles judge ordered actor Rod Steiger to increase payments to his ex-wife to \$4,500 a month in support pending a trial of her suit for more money. Steiger's attorney charged that Sherry Steiger, a horse breeder and track handicapper, wanted outrageous sums to support her race horses. "He's not obligated to pay for her horses as if they were children or something," the lawyer said. "Do we indulge this woman endlessly?"

Mrs. Steiger's attorneys asked that her monthly support payments of \$4,000 be raised to \$7,500, arguing she was entitled to live as she did when she lived with Steiger. Superior Court Judge Harry Shaffer agreed to raise the temporary support \$500 a month and ordered Steiger to pay his ex-wife's lawyers \$20,000 in fees, noting that in the past six months Steiger made \$400,000 and "there is no question of the ability to pay."

Mrs. Steiger and the actor were married for five years and lived together for three years before that. She has filed a double suit claiming she is entitled to half of Steiger's assets acquired both during the marriage and during the time they were lovers.

The world of quickie literature is filled with books on how to meet

people, who the right people say hello to, and so on. It is by no means a new phenomenon. About two Canadians, Robb and Randall Toye, who are not enough attention had to be turned on their back on having studied the subject, they have produced a book called "The Goodbye Look at how people in fiction, have dropped or dropped by lovers, em friends and political groups, the ultimate good life itself, and Ramsay have found that while one or get out of life alive, it is to do so with a good time. "Dear Willie, who looked at 'Either they go or I do.' (I O'Donnell's Bonanza, a tury grammarian who spoke and drew near: "I am about am going to die. Either ex is used."

Milton Berle has been a for 66 years — with 3,200 live television to his credit. The scene he did for "Love Boat" took him back earlier career than his current script called for him to go against Alan Hale Jr. and to kayo Gavin McLeod in cec. In 1925, Berle was a Gloves recorder. He qui record of 8-1 — says it was knockout that turned him ring to show biz.

Film stars and secret agents at least one concern in. They don't want their cov — and for the stars, notli faster than their famou blared over hotel paging. The answer — code. Alan example, heads for the t when Irwin Kinsberg — name — is called. A page arella brings Rapnel We Mangrove answers to Denis and — Glenda — of course, have to change all that now —

— SAMUEL J.

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